

JULY

DeKalb Co. Ga. 1836
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JAMES DIAMOND
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Nov. 28th 1834
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PETER WAGNER
GLA, Pike County
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J. R. CULPEPPER
GLA, Butte County
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1836.
THOMAS WILSON
EEDS
ts Office

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1837.

NO. 25.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. F. GRANT.

250 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the subscriber.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements are published without directions as to the number of insertions, unless otherwise stated. Advertisements for six or twelve months, at a discount.

TON & FORWARDING
PAID-HOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the **House in East Wetumpka**, and are now prepared to receive and forward merchandise to Merchants and Planters in the city, and also for the country.

Storage of Cotton.
Respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER,
N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Consignment.
June 29, 1837.—6m

Planter's Hotel.
WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

D. HYMPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has in the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of pany, either transient or permanent. As his hotel will always be attended with the best of the best, and his Stables with plenty of good horses, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Arch 30, 1837.—3m

ENTERTAINMENT.
T. W. HATCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT** at Oxford, Coosa County, for the accommodation of travellers—his fare will be as good as can be had.
Oxford, May 17th, 1837.—3c

The Talladega Register will insert the above notice, forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by David M. Edmonston, living on Chockoloco creek, a small Rone Mare and Colt; the mare about 11 hands high, years old, left fore and hind feet white, mane and tail, and star in her forehead—valued at fifteen dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
17, 1837.—24-2c

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Harris Taylor, living 22 miles from Jacksonville, on the Talladega Road, one **GRAY MARE** 7 years old, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, with black legs, blaze in the face, and a large rope around neck—appraised to fifty dollars. June 5th, 1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
29, 1837.—31-5

STATE OF ALABAMA.
DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by John Bert living at the foot of Raccoon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlingsville, one **Gray Mare** with roan Spring, both hind feet white, and the fore feet white, some saddle spots, and a blaze in the face, and a large rope around neck—appraised by James Gray and Jesse Lee to fifty-five dollars 6th of May, 1837.

ANDREW WILSON, J. P.
1st, 1837.

NOTICE.
COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named **GREEN**, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexion, with large whiskers. He says he was stolen conveyed off some time since, by a man named Ivens, from Elbert-Hibler, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
20, 1837.—4c

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name **SANCHO**, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard, a County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away.
Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
5th, 1837.—2c

FOR PRINTING.
PUBLISHED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.
NONE THEIR END OBTAIN.

The miser has his anguish,
The merchant weary pain,
The lover long doth languish,
Yet none their end obtain.

The tolling farmer soweth,
The reaper reaps the grain;
The traveller forward goeth,
Yet none their end obtain.

The miser leaves his money,
The merchant all his care;
The lover, gall and honey—
For thus it is they fare.

The farmer, in death's furrow,
Is buried like his grain;
The laborer on the morrow
From labor doth refrain.
All pay the life they borrow,
For all their end obtain.

They lie them down to slumber
Beneath the church-yard stone,
With all the woes that number,
Their destiny unknown.

And what thus could they follow,
With such continued quest?
What flitting dream and hollow
Thus robbed them of their rest.

Power, wealth, or love, or pleasure,
Alone could not be sought;
Beyond must be some treasure
Some phantom of the thought.

They sought, thus truth confesseth,
But, erring, failed to find,
What heaven alone possesseth,
The calm and happy mind!

From Waldie's Literary Omnibus.
REVIEW.

Dr. James Johnson's Economy of Health.
Dividing human life into ten septennial periods, Dr. Johnson appears to have proposed to examine the physiological characteristics by which all the epochs are naturally distinguished, and the social influences, second only to natural organization, that operate upon them; and thence to deduce fitting rules for the physical and moral management of ourselves, and the education of our children, during each phase of human existence.

Had the execution of the plan been equal to the design, the volume would have formed an invaluable companion for life. As it is, the *Economy of Health* is a very amusing book; containing a variety of sensible remarks and much good advice, interspersed with many quaint digressions on remotely connected subjects, some striking facts, picked up in the course of a wide acquaintance with mankind in many countries, and proofs of the doctor's reading, amongst the poets, in the shape of frequent quotations.

The advice, however, is sometimes too general, and of little individual application; or, too general, and of little individual application; or, too general, and of little individual application.

The two most valuable sections of the volume are incidental; one relating to a new and prevalent disease, the other to the effects of travel in seducing or preventing it, as well as descriptive of the best modes of travelling. According to Dr. Johnson, diseases are contingent upon times, and the much-ridiculed "fashion in physic" is merely a proof that certain modes of life induce certain disorders, or aggravate those of a universal character. The ancient were afflicted with complaints unknown to us, and were ignorant of many cures that have since devastated the world.

Present many frightful disorders are rare in England, or comparatively mild; but it may perhaps admit of a doubt whether we are altogether such gainers by the change as the "linked tortures long drawn out" of what our author terms, the *Patho-Protean Malady*, may outweigh in the minds of many the severe but brief pains of an acute disease. His account of the character, origin, and causes of this disorder, as well as his description of its popular pathology, is a piece of quaint but powerful eloquence, mingled with touches of dry humour. The whole is far beyond our purpose to quote; but we will endeavour to take some passages from it, which will convey an idea of the author's views of its nature, and at the same time furnish specimens of his style.

"PATHO-PROTEAN MALADY.
It is a monster-malady of comparatively recent origin. No name, no description of it is found in the records of antiquity, or even of the middle ages. It is clearly the offspring of civilisation and refinement, of sedentary habits and intellectual culture, of physical deterioration and mental perturbation, of excitement and exhaustion, of the friction (if I am allowed such a term) of mind on matter and of matter on mind. It is not the progeny of intemperance, for our forefathers were more temperate than we are. It is not the product of effeminacy, as far as indulgence in pleasure or idleness is concerned; for the present race is more worn down by labour and care than by ease and dissipation. Though millions have felt it, no one can describe it; though thousands have studied it, no one has been able to frame for it an accurate definition. And no wonder. It is a Proteus, which assumes the form and usurps the attributes of almost every malady, mental and corporeal, that has scourged the human race since the creation of the world. But this is not all. It disdains the character of being merely an imitator. It takes on shapes and attitudes that have no prototypes in human afflictions. No need this excite surprise. We have imported through the medium of our boundless colonisation, the constitutions and maladies of the East and of the West, and incorporated them with those of our own. Every day and hour the experienced eye will detect in the streets of London, the Hindoo features, blanché by our skies of their ochery complexion; the negro nose and lips, deprived, by the same agents, of the original companions, the Ethiopian hue and woolly locks. These, however, would have been of little consequence, had we not imported with them the bile and the belly-ache, the

Hindustanee liver and the Caribbean spleen, the phlegm of the north and the cholera of the south.

"This disease has been attributed to the liver, the stomach, the spleen, the brain, the spinal marrow, the nerves, the colon, &c. each physician drawing the Protean fiend in the shape and hue which it most frequently assumed under his own observance. Hence its various designations—Indigestion, hepatitis, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, bilious disorder, hypochondriasis, &c. &c. &c. &c. each in its turn, been the name affixed to the infirmity. It is not difficult to discover the clew to this diversity of opinion. The *Patho-Protean* affliction is not, perhaps, in strict language, an entity—a single disease sent down from heaven or springing from the bowels of the earth; but rather a morbid constitution or disposition, produced by the various moral and physical causes above alluded to, and moulding numerous other maladies into its own resemblance. Although the multitudinous causes of this evil must operate in a great variety of ways, yet there are two principal channels through which it flows upon man and woman much more frequently than through any others; namely, the brain and the stomach, but chiefly the former. The moral impressions on the brain and nerves are infinitely more injurious than the physical impressions of food and drink, however improper, on the stomach. The multifarious relations of man with the world around him, in the present era of social life, are such as must inevitably keep up a constant source of perturbation, not only in the organs of the mind, but in the organs of the body most intimately associated with the brain—namely, the digestive organs, including the stomach, liver, and bowels.

"Let us exemplify this. A man receives a letter communicating a piece of astounding intelligence—great loss of property, or death of a child, wife, or parent. The mind, the brain, the nerves, all are agitated and disturbed. But the evil does not rest here. The organs not immediately under the will, or directly connected with the intellectual portion of our frame—the organs of digestion, circulation, nutrition, &c.—are all consecutively disturbed, and their functions disordered. These corporeal maladies are those which naturally attract most the sufferer's attention. He seldom comprehends or even suspects the nature and agency of the moral cause. He flies to physic, and it may very easily be conceived that he generally flies to it in vain.

"But it will probably be remarked, that great events and disasters befall only a few, comparatively speaking, and those not often. This is true. But the multiplicity and frequency of minor evils are far more than equivalent to the intensity and rarity of the greater ones."

The cause of this malady Dr. Johnson marshals under four heads—*anxiety of mind, intensity of thought, sedentary avocations, and pleasurable indulgence*; all tending to weaken the body and induce irritability; and morbid or inordinate irritability, susceptibility, or sensibility, is the distinctive characteristic of the wide-spread malady under consideration. It has been seen already that the doctor traces the remote origin of the disease to a constant wear and tear of the brain, arising from what the author of *England and America* calls the "uneasiness" of society. The manner in which the brain acts upon the stomach, and the stomach reacts upon the other organs, may be partly seen in the following extracts.

"It is well known to every physiologist that the great internal organs, the heart, liver, stomach, &c. perform their vital functions independent of the will, being supplied by the ganglionic nerves, a class entirely distinct from those emanating from the brain and spine, which are under the guidance of the mind. These ganglionic organs not only refuse to tell us how they perform their operations in their hidden laboratories, but when they are at work. Thus, in a state of health, we have no conscious sensations from the vital functions of the circulation, respiration, digestion, assimilation, secretion, &c. The heart feels the presence of the blood, but keeps that feeling to itself. The lungs feel the influence of atmospheric air, but give the mind no intimation of such feeling. The stomach is alive to the presence of food, and performs the important task of digestion, but troubles not the intellect with any intimation of its proceedings. And so of all the other internal organs. This is a wise provision of Nature; or rather of Nature's God. But intercourse between the two systems of nerves, the nerves of sense and the nerves of the internal organs, is not absolutely prohibited. They mutually correspond, in a state of health, without our consciousness, and still more without pain or inconvenience. But let us over-educate, as it were; that is, let us pamper the digestive organs, for example, by unnatural stimulation; or let these organs be long and strongly associated, in sympathy, with excitement of the intellect and its organs, the brain—and what is the consequence? The stomach becomes, as it were, intellectualised, that is, denaturalised; so that its sensibility rises from the organic, or unconscious, to the animal, or conscious state of feeling! Then it is that the process of digestion not only becomes cognisable to our senses, but exceedingly painful.

"When the stomach has thus acquired an additional sense, a sense properly appertaining to a superior organ, the organ of the mind, the owner of that stomach has incurred a penalty which will require months or years for exonerating. He has over-educated an organ which would have performed its function much better in its pristine ignorance."

"When the malady in question has attained a certain extent, the stomach not only reflects back on the organ of the mind a large share of those afflictions which it has sustained from that quarter; but, in consequence of its extensive chain of sympathies with various other organs of its own class, as the liver, kidneys, bowels, heart—in short, the whole of those organs supplied by the ganglionic nerves, it weaves a tissue of disorder which no human skill can unravel; it contracts a labyrinth of infirmities through which no clew can guide us; it fills an Augean stable with evils, which few rivers, except that of Lethe, can cleanse away."

"But the action and reaction of the mind and the great organs of the ganglionic system, one, on another, are not the only hostilities carried on in this condition of the constitution. Let it be remembered, that the whole of the alimentary canal, from one extremity to the other, is studded with myriads of glands, whose secretions are under the influence of the nerves distributed to them. Now each minute filament of nerve, participates in the general disorder of the great nervous centres, and the secretions of the smallest follicle are thus vitiated, and become the prolific source

of new irritations reflected back on the whole nervous system; and ultimately on the mind itself."

Passing over the facts connected with the singular case of Mr. McKerrill, (a gentleman who, it may be remembered, committed suicide in Regent street, about twelve months since,) and the further development of the *Patho-Protean* monster, let us state the prevention, and where cure is possible, the cure. The prescriptions are brief—exercise, and temperance; not temperance only in eating and drinking; for in that we are most of us temperate enough; but in our pleasures and enjoyments; our passions, our desires, and more than all in our ambition. If this temperance cannot or will not be practised, then travel is the best palliative; and four skeleton tours are given by the doctor out of his note-book, accompanied with pleasant general directions, and descriptions of the effects he has seen them produce. The only objection to these remedies is their difficulty. The universal competition of which Dr. Johnson speaks forbids those exposed to it to relax their efforts, except under a penalty to which loss of life is nothing—loss of caste; whilst it may be questioned whether the habit of mental excitement, it occasions, does not produce an intellectual craving, that would sooner bear bodily pain than mental torpidity. Then, again, his accounts of the health-bringing effects of travel are only too convincing prescriptions to those who require it most. What would be pleasanter than a two-months' trip to the continent, or to the highlands, to the anxious overworked intellectual labourers of this great metropolis? But how could they spare the time? or if they did, how could they find the means to travel in the open air, in the most effectual way, alternating rides and walks? A physician to the king, happy fellow! may lounge in his carriage on roads which see the reflection of the summer sun, make as hot as the Indies, and then, as he ascends an Alpine eminence, or reaches shade, get out and walk; but those who play the part of the king's illegals, must travel by those conveyances that stay for no man. Indeed, the doctor admits that his traveling prescription is only practicable by the rich; it may, however, be read by all.

In saying that the author's advice was too general, we spoke generally. There are many specific rules; and here are some.

"TIME FOR MATRIMONY.
The most proper age for entering the holy bands of matrimony has been much discussed, but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion; and although I cannot here give the grounds on which I rest, the reader may take it for granted that I could adduce, were this the proper place, a great number of weighty reasons, both moral and physical, for the dogma which I am going to propound. The maxim, then, which I would inculcate is this—that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the fourth septennial, on the part of the female, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the male. In other words, the female should be at least twenty-one years of age, and the male twenty-eight years. That there should be seven years' difference between the ages of the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract is entered upon, need not be urged, as it is universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life, in the two sexes, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of the form, and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family might alone account for this inequality; but there are other causes inherent in the constitution, and independent of matrimony or celibacy.

"In respect to early marriage, as far as it concerns the softer sex, I have to observe that, for every year at which the hymeneal knot is tied below the age of twenty-one, there will be on an average three years of premature decay of the corporeal fabric, and a considerable abbreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is in vain to point out instances that seem to nullify this calculation. There will be individual exceptions to all general rules. The above will be found a fair average estimate.

"On the moral consequences of too early marriages, it is not my intention to dilate; though I could adduce many strong arguments against, and very few in favour of, the practice. It has been said that 'matrimony may have miseries, but celibacy has no pleasures.' As far as too early marriage is concerned, the adage ought to run thus—'matrimony must have miseries, though celibacy may have no pleasures.'

"The choice of a wife or a husband is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much of my pen than mine a little advantage. My own opinion is, that were the whole of the adult population registered as they come of age, and each person, male and female, drew a name out of the urn, and thus rendered matrimony a complete lottery, the sums total of happiness, misery, or content, would be nearly, if not exactly the same, as upon the present principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most startling proposition; but the closer we examine it, the less extravagant it will be found.

"ONE OF TWO CURES FOR HYPOCHONDRIASIS.
It is, however, in that extensive class of human afflictions termed nervous, dyspeptic, and hypochondriacal, that a journey to the baths of Peffers offers strong temptations, and very considerable hopes of amendment. To hypochondriacs especially I would recommend this tour. Let them get sea-sick in the Batavier, mud-sick in the Maees, and dyke-sick in Holland; let them then ascend the Rhine, amid all the bustle of steamers and hotels, and wind through the romantic scenery of that noble river. They may visit the Brunns of Nassau—the shopocracy of Frankfurt—the clean, dull towns of Darmstadt and Carlsruhe—the old red Castle of Heidelberg—the fairy land of Baden Baden—the prosperous town of Offenburgh—the Black Forest—the Falls of the Rhine—the Lake of Wallensäe—presenting the most splendid lake scenery in Switzerland—and, lastly, the baths of Peffers. Let them be enjoined by their physician to penetrate the gorge of Tamina, and drink and perspire at the source of the waters in the rock, as the *sine qua non* of cure; let them be conjured to mount the Galanda, where there is a specific air for the removal of low spirits; and then, if their "blue devils" are not drowned in the Peffers, or blown away on the Alps, they had better jump into the Tamina, for their case is hopeless."

After the quotations given from the work, it may be superfluous to say that *originality* is its characteristic. Dr. Johnson may have been occasionally indebted to others for his facts or his thoughts, but he has made them his own by digesting them. The *Economy of Health* is a faithful reflex of its author's mind, and not a thing of shreds and patches.

Independence and economy are more intimately connected than people generally seem willing to admit. The man who can "cut his coat according to his cloth"—who can satisfy his appetite with cheap though, at the same time, nourishing diet—has little dread of overtrading, suspensions, or the thousand other evils, which he who has not the power of self-control is constantly exposed to. What though such a man may have been accustomed all his days to the solids and the delicacies of "roast beef and plum pudding," he can dispense with them at any time they are found to disagree with his finances; and it is far better to have even the pudding alone—ay, and without the plums, than go to bed in debt for a sumptuous dinner. No matter how honest a man may be, how pure his intentions, the moment he becomes involved in debt, that moment he sacrifices his real independence—he ceases to entertain that don't-care-a-straw-for-trouble kind of feeling, which can buoy up his spirits to endure every privation, and pilot him safely into the haven of contentment. The frugal Franklin furnishes a notable example of that independence which economical habits can achieve for their possessor. We have an anecdote in point: it will perhaps be new to most of our readers, if it be not, it is among those things which will bear repeating. Did it possess no other quality, the wholesome lesson it teaches, cannot be too frequently given—One day previous to the Revolution, while walking in the streets of Philadelphia, he was thus abruptly "brought to" by a jolly son of Neptune—"I say shipmate, is your name Ben Franklin?" "Yes." "Are you the man what invented the saw-dust pudding?" "Yes." "Then for God's sake don't learn old F——, our owner, how to make it, for he'll feed his crews on nothing else."

The story of the saw dust pudding, *aliter dictum*, wheat-bran pudding, was originated somewhat after this fashion: Franklin conducted an independent paper in Philadelphia, which had given offence to a certain class that wanted to rule every body in their own way, and the leaders of this party (some fifteen or twenty,) informed him that he would be frowned down unless he submitted to their curb. He proposed to explain, and fixed the time at his own house, where the gentlemen were invited to dine. On the day appointed, he requested Mrs. F. to employ two pence in the purchase of a peck of wheat bran, and to make two puddings of it, one for each end of the table, as he was to have fifteen or twenty friends to dine with him. When the company met, the two puddings were served on the table without any other dishes; and, having been seated, each person was helped to his slice. Their curiosity led them to try it; they examined each other's countenances; and were soon satisfied with their fare.

"Friends, will you be helped to more?" inquired the host.

"No, no," exclaimed they all, as with one voice: "we have had enough. But what means all this?"

"Why, it means to tell you," replied the philosopher, "that these puddings cost two pence; and fifteen friends say they have had enough. Know, then, that as long as Benjamin Franklin can satisfy fifteen friends with two pence, he never will sacrifice the independence of his paper."—[N. Y. Sun.

AN ODD WAY OF GETTING A HOME. was yesterday developed at the Police office, when Mary McLoughlin and Jenny O'Hoolle, who seemed perfectly familiar with their business, were brought in for stealing a mat from the door of Mr. Johnson, in Hester street. They were not strangers, as may be gathered from the following conversation which ensued:

Magistrate—You have both been here several times before. I shall now have to send you to the penitentiary for a month.

Mary—God bless you, and send us for six months, and that's as long as you can. It's better to be in the penitentiary than nowhere at all!

Magistrate—You seem to know all I can do with you.

Mary—It's hard if I didn't! I've spent many a comfortable day in the penitentiary, and I hope I shall again for it's better than to be starved to death in the street.

Magistrate—I shall not send you for a longer time than I have mentioned.

Mary—Well, praised be the Lord, there's more mats than one in the city.

Magistrate—Yes, and you'll get into the state prison, if you don't let them alone, and lead a better life.

We're willing to get any where to keep the life in us; and if we are to die, we should like to die decently under a roof.

Jenny—Good luck to your honor! and lock us up as long as Iver you can. We deserve it, for we haven't a cent in the world! They were treated to a ride in the bargain.—[Sun.

Philosophy can hold an easy triumph over past and future misfortunes; but those which are present triumph over her.—[Roche'suault.

GREAT MEETING. VOICE OF BALTIMORE.

From the *Republican*, of May 21.
Never did there assemble in the city of Baltimore so large and respectable a meeting of the bourgeoisie and sinew, the genuine wealth, defence and patriotism of the community, as convened on Monday evening, 29th May, at Monument Square, to take into consideration the present derangement of the currency of our beloved country, and to suggest its remedy, which it will be perceived below has its foundation in the ballot box, and its application in the virtuous energy and nerve of the American People.

Mr. FRANCIS GALLAGHER organized the meeting by nominating the officers whose names are appended:

Mr. B. H. RICHARDSON, upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting in his peculiarly honest and business like eloquence; and was followed, upon a call from the people by Wm. P. Preston, Esq., in a speech characterized by a vigorous spirit and fearless expression, which met its reply and reward in the concurring responses of the surrounding multitude. J. C. Le Grand Esq., after some really matter of fact and appropriate remarks, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by an overwhelming majority. It is important to state that a set of resolutions of an opposite character, recommending a United States Bank, &c. were read by their mover and offered as a substitute, but upon the cries of "No! No! give us the first resolutions" were permitted peaceably to fall to the ground.

Whereas it is a privilege guaranteed to us by our bill of rights, to meet together and deliberate as a free and independent people upon all subjects of public interest (in the exercise and enjoyment of which, have this evening assembled) and which right have never been questioned, save by those who are conscious of their own unworthiness, and therefore unwilling to have their own conduct examined into by a reflecting community.

And whereas commercial embarrassments in all the principal cities in the Union, extending by association of interests the baleful consequence of want of confidence and distrust to every branch of mechanical and manufacturing industry have prevailed to such an alarming extent as to make it appear as an intended remedial, but in our opinion an unjustifiable policy with the banking institutions throughout the country to suspend their specie payments, with a view of giving such relief to the trading community as the exigencies of its increased and increasing demands for monied facilities seemed to require.

And whereas such a condition of monetary affairs is as protentious as it is illegal and unusual, and therefore becomes a matter for serious, sober, and unprejudiced reflection; firstly to trace these derangements to their proper resources, and secondly to suggest the wisest measures to effect a radical cure of existing evils, and induce a return to the established usages, prescribed by the law and sanctioned by experience.

And whereas the Banks of Baltimore have determined in direct contravention of the law of the State to, and have actually suspended specie payments, whereby the community have been unjustly deprived by depreciation to some extent of their savings consisting of notes of said banks, and whereas in the opinion of this meeting the measure was prompted by a desire to uphold bankrupt speculators and insolvent brokers at the expense of the honest and industrious portion of the community, it therefore becomes necessary for all opponents of deception and illegalized imposition to impress their disapprobation of the measure;—the motives that originated it, and the purposes which it was intended to serve.

and whereas the history of the world presents no instance of corruption to such an extent in the banking institutions of any country—such utter prostitution of good faith—and total recklessness of the rights and property of the people, as has been evinced by the late preconcerted plan of suspension, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting are of opinion that the present crisis presents a struggle of the virtuous and industrious portions of the community against bank advocates, and therefore it is the duty of all who are anxious for the preservation of our republican form of government, to rally around the standard which has been reared as distinctive of a pure administration of justice, and the supremacy of the Constitution of the country.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the wise precaution of the National Government in refusing to receive in payment for the public domain, the notes of bankrupt institutions, and we also cordially approve of the firm resolve of the present National Executive, to fearlessly execute the laws of the land, notwithstanding the senseless clamors of the British party in the country and in England.

Resolved, That the measures urged to be taken by the British Bank party of this country to arrest the due execution of the laws, are as base as they are treacherous to the best interests of the people and permanency of our political institutions, and as such merits the reprehension of every lover of his country. That the resolutions adopted

at the meetings of the merchants of New York and Boston, threatening to force the officers of the National Government to purport themselves, and violate the laws which Congress in the discharge of its legitimate duties, with the view of prescribing the extent of said officers' discretionary powers, prohibiting, as they do the reception of the notes of nonspecie paying banks for debts due the government, are detestable in every feature, and odious to the contemplation of every admirer of law, order, and common honesty.

Resolved, That the remarkable coincidence in the stoppage of the different banks of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities, clearly evidence, that it was the result produced by the secret acts of the directors of the United States Bank—for no five or six cities could, by mere accident determine upon the same day; therefore this meeting is of the opinion that the suspension of specie payments has been produced with a view of shielding from the public gaze the utter insolvency of the United States Bank, and to bolster up at the expense of the people of this country the overreaching, over-trading, and broken down stock-jobbers of Europe as well as those in our country, by affording an opportunity to remove from the country the specie which was introduced into it by wise and prudent legislation.

Resolved, That we recognize in the banking system (such at least as it has been, with a few exceptions, in this country), nothing but a well matured system of fraud and deception;—impoverishing the great mass of the people, whilst it enables the few to amass princely fortunes at their expense;—the acts of corruption are corrupting in the extreme, by inducing the incautious to engage in unprofitable speculations, the losses of which must ultimately be borne by the people;—by their over-sights, which necessarily terminate in the ruin of all who are in any manner interested in them;—by encouraging a factious traitorous disinclination towards the republican complexion of our government;—by seducing the unwary to deposit the result of their earnings in its creatures, from which it may be taken without responsibility on the part of any one, as facts have demonstrated. And, moreover, because the history of the present, and past fully demonstrates that they are of no use in times of exigency, when if ever, their assistance would be most essential;—spreading terror and dismay throughout the community by the means of their hired and prostituted presses, which disregard the public welfare, provided they are permitted to fatten upon the spoils which are gathered by the hand of protected corruption.

Resolved, That we entirely disapprove of the issue of certificates on the part of the corporation, as a substitute for the specie in use. And, that we consider them as having been issued, in contravention of the well known laws of the State,—having the effect of enabling brokers and shavers to prey upon the necessities of the laboring man—and further, to drive from circulation the gold and silver of the country as a preparatory step to its future exportation to Europe.

Resolved, That we consider the Treasury Circular as the very salvation of the whole west; and as the only means of retaining in the country the specie which had been drawn into it by superior statecraft. That it protected the banks by preventing them from issuing their notes with the view of loaning them to land speculators, as the Government had wisely determined not to receive them.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the truth of the sentiment expressed by Daniel Webster, in the year 1816, on the floor of Congress, that "the framers of the Constitution and those who enacted the early statute on this subject, were hard money men, they had felt, and therefore appreciated the evils of a paper medium. They, therefore, sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement.—The legal currency of the U. S. was gold & silver coin." That "gold & silver currency was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad. There could, in the present state of the world, be no other currency."

Resolved, That we place our sole reliance in the virtue of the people—the purity of our doctrines—and the patriotic firmness of the President of the U. States and his Cabinet, to relieve us from the present distressed state of affairs brought on by the stock gambling, speculating part of the community,—resolving as we do, to render him every assistance within our power to secure the country from the grasp of foreign avarice, and domestic treason.

Resolved, That the sentiments embodied in the proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia and Washington are worthy of freemen; and repugnant to non-but bank sycophants, who rather than forego the gratification consequent upon the receipt of the price of their servitude, would sacrifice their country; and with it the hopes of freedom.

Resolved, That we consider the efforts constantly being made by Nicholas Biddle, President of United States Bank, and his minions, to bring the government under the control of a monied institution, as deserving nothing but the severest condemnation on the part of all who love the independence of the country and understand their insidious movements to render this country; with all its resources, but a tributary to British indolence and corruption.

Res. That we can in no other manner ap-

preciate the present exaltations of the Bank party at the inability of the government to meet promptly with specie payments all dues brought against it, or as fawning as it has been, by the acts of those of their party who acted as Directors of the Banks in which the public monies were deposited, other than as emanating from principles similar to those which actuated the same bank party in joining at the distress of the late war, and the occasional triumphs of the invading enemy.

Res. That we feel the fullest confidence in the political integrity of our fellow-citizens throughout the country, and have no fears, that they will refuse to lend their aid to the maintenance of moral as well as political honesty, which has been so grossly outraged by the late proceedings of the different Banks and meetings of merchants, and stock-jobbers in some of the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

Res. That this meeting are well aware from its knowledge of the history of the world, that there never has existed a public benefactor, (such as the late National Executive) but who has not been subjected to the contempt and derision of the ignorant and knavish, whenever engaged in the prosecution of any scheme calculated to render the people more happy and prosperous; and therefore they are not surprised at the opposition that has been kept up against all who have been and are known to entertain a pre-change, and which no bank panic can deprive of its value.

Res. That we deem it unnecessary to request the officers of the different banks of the city to resume specie payments, inasmuch as a knowledge on their part of the desires of the community, is all-sufficient which imperiously demand, that a resumption of specie payments should be resorted to, if not immediately, as soon as possible.

Res. That the answer of the bank in Philadelphia to the requisitions of the meeting held in that city on the 15th inst. is only a piece of shallow sophistry, intended to blind the people by an air of specious candor and worse logic, inasmuch as it is no argument that the redemption of notes of the amount of five dollars, to say that such an act would drain the banks of specie, which would soon find its way out of the country—and that it would be dishonest to pay the holders of notes of \$5 and not those of ten dollars and a higher denomination—because, 1st as a matter of strict right the banks cannot question the object of the holder of the specie—they have no power to withhold their specified promise even if the individual should choose to part with it for foreign exportation—and because, by redeeming their notes with a smaller coin, there could be no fear of exportation, as pieces of 25, 10 and 5 cents value are not sent out of the country.

2dly, because by retaining within their own hands their notes of five dollars as they are redeemed—there can be no danger of draining their vaults by such redemption—3d it cannot be dishonest by their own showing to redeem notes only of the amount of five dollars, because as they themselves say, the notes of a larger denomination could be exchanged for those of five dollars; thus dividing the larger of liabilities; thus dividing the larger of liabilities into a number of smaller ones.

Res. That to aid in the redemption of notes of 5 dollars, the Executive be requested to direct as far as he has the constitutional power, the coining at the National mints only pieces of smaller values as of 5, 10 and 25 cents.

Res. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the President of the United States, signed by the officers, accompanied with a request to use all his constitutional powers to secure for the people the only currency, recognized by the Constitution.

B. H. RICHARDSON, Pres't.
Henry S. Sanderson,
J. J. Johnson,
Samuel Lucas,
Isaac M. Denson,
Richard Marley,
John W. Watkins—Vice President.
Chas. Soran, Jas. Breck, and J. C. LeGrand, Secretaries.

Alabama Legislature—Called Session.

An Act to extend the time of indebtedness to the Bank of the State of Alabama and its Branches and legalizing the suspension of Specie payments of the same, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches have recently suspended Specie payments; and whereas it is believed said suspension has been produced by causes beyond the control of the President and Directors of said Banks, in the exercise of ordinary prudence and caution.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That said suspension is hereby approved of and sanctioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all debts now due to said Banks, or which may be running to maturity in the same, whether by bills of exchange or promissory notes, or judgments, shall be divided into three annual instalments, to wit: one of twenty-five per cent. to become payable during the months of March, April, May or June next; one of thirty-seven and a half per cent. to become due and payable during the months of March, April, May or June in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; and one for thirty-seven and a half per cent. to become due and payable during the months of March,

April, May, or June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the interest, calculated at eight per cent. upon the whole debt up to the time, when each instalment shall become due, or each instalment shall be paid in the same manner of each and every instalment: Provided, That every debtor of the Bank, obtaining such extension to the amount of two thousand dollars, shall be prevented from obtaining any loan on accommodation notes, until the whole debt shall be discharged: Any person having his debt for a less sum than two thousand dollars, extended under the provisions of this section, shall be allowed to apply for accommodation equal to the difference between his debt and two thousand dollars: And provided, That in all cases of and extension, it shall be the duty of the Directors of said Banks, to take a new note, with a good personal security, by way of mortgage or deed of trust upon real or personal property, or both, as they may think best, which security may be changed, renewed or increased, if required by any of said Banks, once a year or oftener if necessary, so as to secure the ultimate and punctual payment of said debt: And provided further, That the debt due to said Banks, or which may be running to maturity, in said Banks upon foreign bills of exchange, (always excepting bills of exchange upon New Orleans,) shall not fall within any of the before mentioned provisions of this section; but where such bill may have lien, or shall be protected, the said Banks are hereby authorized and empowered to make such arrangements with the parties thereto, or afford such extension, and take such security as will best comport with the interest and welfare of said Banks are hereby further authorized and empowered to make any additional rules and regulations in relation to the debts first provided for in this section, not herein contained.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the recent suspension of Specie payments by the Bank of Mobile and the Planters' and Merchants' Bank of Mobile, be, and the same is hereby approved and sanctioned until the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty: Provided, said Banks comply with all the provisions of this Act, and with such other Acts, which may be passed at the present session of the Legislature, which relates to debtors to the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches, and such other Acts, or parts of Acts, as may be passed at the present session of the Legislature, in relation to their Charter: and provided, also, should the condition of the country enable the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches to resume Specie payments at an earlier day than the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and six months' notice being given by the President of the same, setting forth the intention of said Bank and its Branches so to resume Specie payments, on a certain day therein specified, then, and in that case, the Bank of Mobile and the Planters' and Merchants' Bank are hereby required in like manner to resume the payment of Specie, on the day set apart in said notice. And upon failure or refusal of either of the said Banks to comply with the provisions of this Act, and to resume the payment of Specie, as aforesaid, the Charter of the Bank so failing or refusing, shall be and the same is hereby declared forfeited, and shall cease to exist for any other purposes except in winding up its affairs.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Bank of Mobile shall withdraw from circulation, as soon as it resumes specie payments all notes under the denomination of five dollars; and that it shall not thereafter execute, emit, or circulate any note, bill or obligation of its own, of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each of said individual Banks shall file in the Executive office, within six months from the passage of this Act, written evidence, satisfactory to the Governor, of the approval and acceptance by a majority of the stockholders of said Banks, respectively, of this Act, as a part of their several charters so far as applicable to them.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if either of said individual Banks shall fail to file consent as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause a *quo warranto* to be instituted against the Banks so failing; and upon its being judicially ascertained that such Bank has at any time previous to the passage of this Act, suspended specie payment as aforesaid, the Court having jurisdiction of the case shall adjudge the charter of said Bank forfeited, and shall enjoin its further exercise of banking privileges under its charter, except so far as may be necessary to wind up the affairs of said institution.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Stockholders of said Banks shall, within twelve months from the date of this Act, pay the amount that shall be due upon their subscriptions, or the same shall be forfeited with all partial payments thereon, and the same shall be incorporated with the funds of the Bank: Provided, That each stockholder may relinquish any part of their stock, by applying all partial payments to the completion of payments on that part of the same that shall not be relinquished.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint such agents as they may deem necessary, to enable them to comply with the provisions of the second section of this Act, and to pay a reasonable compensation for the services of the same.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches be, and they are hereby authorized to remit the damages on all Bills of Exchange drawn by citizens of this State in good faith, whether payable in this State or in New Orleans, which have been purchased by either of the aforesaid Banks, as well on Bills already protested since the first day of January last, and remaining unpaid, as on those running to maturity, provided the parties pay the principal cost and interest, or secure the debt satisfactorily to the Board of Directors, agreeable to the second section of this Act; and all those having paid damages on any such Bills purchased and protested as aforesaid, shall have the same refunded; or if indebted to the Bank, credit shall be given on his, her, or their Note or Bill.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the President and Board of Directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches, shall have power to remit damages on Foreign Bills of Exchange, purchased by them since the first day of January last, if they are satisfied that the Bills have been drawn in good faith, and have been protested from causes beyond the control of the parties thereto: provided, the parties pay the principal, interests and costs; and in the event of their inability to do so in money, then, and in that case, the several Boards of Directors shall have power to grant such extension of time as they, in their judgment, may think proper, taking good and satisfactory security for the punctual and ultimate payment of the debt so extended.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prohibit the President and Directors from purchasing Bills of Exchange, and in all cases the Bank in their future loans shall give a preference to those applicants who have previously had no accommodation, or have paid dues to the Bank.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the several Boards of Directors of the Banks in which the public monies are deposited, shall be and they are hereby authorized to give notice in one of more newspapers published in the place where the Bank is located, that those indebted may avail themselves of the benefit of this Act, if they should think proper, and failing to do so in a reasonable time, the provisions of this Act shall not be so construed as to prevent several Banks from collecting their debts, as provided by their respective charters: And provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to divest the President and Directors of the several Boards of power to remit damages in all cases of doubtful or suspended debts, when in their opinion the same may be expedient or proper, and in such cases granting extension to all such debts, satisfactory security being given.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the first day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, that the said Banks of Mobile, and the Planters' and Merchants' Bank of Mobile, shall severally procure in specie one-eighth part of the capital upon which they are authorized to do business, and that the same shall be deposited in vaults of said Banks, and before the first day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty, the said Banks shall obtain and have in specie vaults, one-eighth part of the capital stock of said Banks; and before the first day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty, the said Banks and their Branches shall own and have deposited in vaults, one-fifth part of the capital stock of said Banks; and before the first day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty, the said Banks and their Branches shall own and have deposited in specie in their vaults one-fourth part of the total stock of said Banks; and the said Banks and their Branches are hereby required to keep on hand as nearly as possible the amounts herein before specified, after the times before mentioned, and the same shall be drawn from the said Banks, and be the duty of the President and Directors of the several Banks aforesaid, to replenish their supplies, that the institutions may constantly maintain the amounts of specie herein specified: Provided, that the debts and liabilities of said Institutions shall in no case exceed double the amount of the capital stock of said institutions, over and above the amount actually deposited for safe-keeping.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the stock shall have been created under the act of the previous legislature, and the same shall not be disposed of for the purpose of enlarging the capital of any of the banks of this State: And provided, that the Directors of the said institution, or their agents, before appointed shall have the power to sell the stock, if a greater rate of interest shall be offered by such sale than six per cent. per annum, and upon any such sale one-fourth of the proceeds shall be vested in specie, and the same shall be deposited in the vaults of said Banks.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That it be the duty of the Governor, Comptroller of the Accounts, State Treasurer, and the President of the Bank of the State, as early as practicable to be issued in the usual form and with such facsimile impressions or devices as he may think proper, millions of dollars in State Bonds, in sums of \$1000, leaving the date thereof blank, to be when disposed of, which Bonds shall bear interest of six per cent. per annum, and be due and payable, at the pleasure of the State, at any time after four, and six years, in equal proportions of each, the interest shall be payable annually in New York, or such other place or places as the parties hereunto empowered to sell said Bonds may agree upon.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Bonds shall be deposited in the several Branches of the State, in the following proportions, to wit: one million of dollars shall be deposited in the Bank of the State of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; the same one million shall be deposited in the Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Huntsville; the same one million in the Branch Bank at Decatur; the sum of one million in the Branch Bank at Mobile; the sum of one million in the Branch Bank at Montgomery.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the President and directors of the said Bank and Branches shall be, and they are hereby authorized whenever the same can be done, at or above the par value of said Bonds, to deposit, either in the U. S. Bank at Europe, the one-half to be paid in specie, and the other half sold for funds equivalent to specie, deposited in solvent Banks in the city of New York, as a specie fund, subject to the drafts of such parties for whose benefit such Bonds were sold, in and out of banking capital, also: Provided further, That said Bonds shall not be sold at less than par value, and shall be made negotiable, and the said Banks to sell the same at the rate of not less than a higher rate, if possible, for the purpose of raising its circulation and for that purpose to employ an agent who shall therefor receive suitable compensation.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of said Bank and Branches, respectively, are hereby authorized to issue and circulate the Bills or Notes of said Banks, in circulation the Bills or Notes of said Banks, to an amount not exceeding the amount of capital stock of said Bank and Branches, in the Bonds hereby authorized to be issued.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the appropriation of loans under this Act, shall be paid to the population of the several counties, shall be determined by the votes at the next election: Provided that if the amount allocated to any county shall not be applied for by such county, within a reasonable time, the amount and above the amount of such application, appropriated to accommodate the application of those counties whose distributive shares may be sufficient to supply the amount applied for by the counties.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of said Bank and Branches are hereby authorized to discount business or trade notes in payment of all debts now due or which shall be due before the first March next said Banks, in their judgment the same may be for the said Banks: Provided, That the parties who have taken up said business paper or transaction notes, are entitled to the privileges granted to debtors in the second section of this Act upon complying with the provisions therein contained.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of said Bank and Branches are hereby authorized and required to lend the money to be issued on the Bonds heretofore provided for, to individuals, in sums not exceeding two hundred dollars, at an interest of eight per cent. per annum, upon the parties so applying, giving notes payable in gold, silver, or specie, and secured by good and sufficient securities, and a deed of trust upon real estate on hand, whenever the same may be required by the President and Directors of the said Banks, respectively: Provided, That the discounts authorized, shall not be granted to any person or persons, who may have availed themselves of the provisions of extension provided for in the second section of this Act, and whose debt the said Bank or branch banks shall not have been paid in full at time of said application.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the President and credit of the State, together with the money loaned from the loans of the State, shall be, and the same are hereby pledged, for the redemption of the said Bonds, and for the redemption of said Bonds.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 6, 1837.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.—We have received the correspondence between the committee appointed for that purpose, by a large meeting of the Democracy of this State, had at the city of Tuscaloosa on the 22d ult. and the Hon. Arthur P. BARRY, informing him of his nomination as candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Alabama, and his acceptance of the nomination. The correspondence came to hand too late for publication in this week's paper—it shall appear in our next.

We perceive by complaints which have reached us, that some of our patrons are dissatisfied with the publication of long advertisements. We hope, however, they will bear with us until we fulfil our contract, especially when they reflect that our paper has been as little crowded with advertisements as any published in the southern country. In the mean time, we hope that those who wish to relieve us from the necessity of the frequent republication of long advertisements, will use their exertions, so to increase our subscription list, as to accomplish that object.

OUR FEMALE SCHOOL.—We are unwilling longer to delay an expression of opinion in approbation of this young institution. With Miss Thompson, the young Lady at its head, we are personally acquainted, and from every indication, together with the united evidence of her patrons, we are convinced that her acquirements preeminently qualify her for the first rank in society, as well as for the head of the finest literary institution in the country. Nor can an opinion now be entertained, contrary to her success as a disciplinarian. An anxious interest, should therefore pervade this community, to sustain the Academy; and to the hands of discerning fathers we are willing to submit it, with the hope that so long as female education is cherished, so long as the accomplishment of daughters is an object of parental care, so long as the influence of female society is acknowledged to ameliorate man's rough condition, and vivify the pure source of happiness, that long may it be cherished and sustained.

We have been presented by a friend with the second number of the "Lincoln Republican," a paper lately commenced in Lincoln, N. C. The editor, we are happy to say is a warm advocate of the present Administration, and in the number before us is ably employed in exposing some of the opposition falsehoods. In this he is engaged in a good but toilsome work for no sooner is one falsehood exposed than a dozen rise from its ashes. Judging from this number, we have no doubt the paper will receive what it richly deserves, an ample and permanent patronage.

SELECTION OF COPIES OF THE "SONGSTER'S COME."—A selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, by Rev. DAVID BRYAN, have been left at our office for sale. We would advise those who wish to obtain in one neat, cheap and convenient volume, all the most admired and useful hymns, uncluttered with rubbish to call and examine them.

WE are authorised to announce Dr. WM. H. GLASSCOCK as a candidate to represent this Congressional district in the next Congress of the United States.

WE are authorised to announce COL. JONAS TRAXER as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next General Assembly of Alabama.

WE are authorised to announce ANDREW WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate to represent Benton County in the representative branch of the next General Assembly.

WE are authorised to announce HON. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for re-election, to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

WE are authorised to announce COL. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next annual session of the Legislature of Alabama.

Benton County, July 3d, 1837.

MR. EDITOR: My attention has been directed by a friend to a publication in your paper of the 29th June last over the signature of "A Bentonian," in which he takes as his entire text, my communication, in obedience to a call by "A Voter." The Bentonian has been scientific enough to divide his communication into eight general heads; but I shall proceed without comment, to consider under one head, all the (deep, scientific and erudite) problems in the first seven heads. Now, after being as kind to the Bentonian as he professes to have been to me, in reading his problems over and over again, thereby coming at a tolerable understanding of them, and then trying them by every standard that I am acquainted with, I am hurried on to the irresistible conclusion, that they will be best and most satisfactorily solved by a mathematical calculation, in which 0 is taken for the basis of the calculation and then worked by an 0 indifferently, either according to practice, multiplication, or division, and the answer I have not a doubt will be entirely satisfactory.

The last or eight division of that communication, was in allusion to the removal of the County Seat. I can only say again what I have said in my address, that my intention if elected, is not to interfere in the County Seat question. That question has long enough distracted and deranged the friendly relations of the different portions of the County; and for that reason I feel disposed, in

common with every one that I have heard express themselves, except the Bentonian, to lay that question aside.

MR. EDITOR: I will, while I am writing, create your indulgence, while I give my views of a National or United States Bank, entirely concur with my honorable opponent in the opinion that he has expressed by his conduct, viz. that the voters of Benton County have a right to his opinion on this subject for reasons many and weighty.

But I cannot concur with my opponent (Mr. Wilkins) in being in favor of a National or United States Bank, for reasons that I will shortly give, though I will say, that if we needs must have such an institution, the principles that he has laid down for its basis are less objectionable than the old form of the United States Bank; but I am decidedly opposed to any. In the first instance, the power of Congress to establish such an institution is at least of too questionable nature. I for one, do wish, that the august body, the Congress of the United States, with whom the paladium of our liberties are so sacredly deposited, would accustom themselves to approach even the verge of their constitutional powers with awe and respect, much less to trample upon followed ground with impunity, and with no other justification than its pretended expediency.

In the second instance, waving its constitutionality, it is but yesterday, comparatively speaking, that we have escaped from the horrors of the old institution and its struggle to have its charter renewed, where its time had expired by limitation, maintained against the wisdom of the nation for such a length of time, and of such doubtful issue, must certainly be sufficient demonstration to every mind of the dangerous and tremendous influence of such a monied power, and particularly when it is recollected, that our preservation was owing to the inflexible patriotism of one man, who if he could have been silenced, must have riveted that Bank irrevocably upon us, but who alone of all men living, had a sufficient degree of popularity, added to firmness and decision of character, to enable him, in behalf of his country, to meet the monster in open combat, are him from his entwined embraces, strip him of his deceptive decorations, hold him up in naked deformity, and cause him to be execrated with a curse loud and strong, as we are want to do towards a demon who is covertly trying to prey upon its vitals.

But it may be said, that that was the aristocracy of England, and according to these principles, that no other aristocracy can interfere. Well, granted, and would that guarantee safety from every source? Might not the safety of our institutions be endangered from other quarters? Might not a Bank upon these principles, concentrate too much money power in the hands of the Executive of the nation? and even if they were separated so as to let the Executive have no influence, might not there be some danger of its rising superior to the Executive? or might there not above all be danger of an unwholesome union for common spoil, at the expense of the independence of our institutions. It does appear to me, there is danger, and if money is power, and the creating a large or National Bank would be obnoxious to serve to undermine our institutions; whether the evil be accomplished by English Aristocracy, American Aristocracy, or an over accumulation of power in the hands of the Executive, either by the deposition of Congress or an unwholesome alliance between the heads of the civil and moneyed power, or by the moneyed power rising superior to the civil, it would be the same. If liberty is lost, she is lost forever, never again to be won; for she is of so pure and spotless a character, when she is once disturbed by proximity of baseness, she takes her eternal flight.

I would appeal to history, to know who have been the most common destroyers of every fallen nation. Has it not been one of their own promotion, who after being trusted with an undue proportion of power and authority, used it for his own aggrandisement and the consequent destruction of the liberties of his country? I think I would be sustained.

I think on the other hand, that the several States are fully equal to give us a sound and wholesome medium, and then neither could assume an undue ascendancy over another, each paralysing undue efforts of other, and the National Government exercising its constitutional powers, without interference on one side or usurpation on the other.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

For the Republican.

MR. GRANT: Sir, in compliance with a request I have seen in the Republican, over the signature of A Bentonian, I with great pleasure answer the inquiries therein contained; as I believe, that any person who may ask so honorable and responsible an office as the one that I am a candidate for, should express any political views that he might entertain cheerfully. A Bentonian, in making this request, suggests the probability of a resort having to be made to persons of superior talents to those of the candidates, therefore asks for an effusion of their own brain. I can only speak for myself on that subject, as I have never at any time, heretofore published any production of my own, or that dictated by any other person, consequently rest assured the author has no allusion to me. At the same time I am willing to admit my incapacity to write eloquent pieces, but will, in answer to the enquiry made, proceed to give a plain and honest outline of my political views as well as the kind of State policy that I will pursue if I should have the honor to be elected. As I have resided in this

county from the first settlement thereof, I consider it almost vain in me to say to those individuals that have known me, both as a private and public man, that I am a democratic republican, have always supported the administration of Andrew Jackson, that firm and independent democrat, who has now retired to private life. As I have supported the claims of the present chief magistrate, I anxiously look for him to comply with his promise, that is, to tread as near as can be in the footsteps of his predecessor. I am so far well pleased with his administration, especially that part of his inaugural address which relates to the powers of Congress over the subject of slavery. Perhaps there is one subject of a national character that it may be necessary for me to express my views upon, as my opponents have expressed theirs notwithstanding the legislature has no control over the subject, further than to memorialise Congress that is a United States or National Bank. I consider that General Jackson's veto to a recharter of that dangerous institution, as well as the removal of the public deposits, placed on his brow a laurel that can never be detached therefrom. I here beg leave to state, if any memorial should be presented, it will receive my uncompromising opposition, as I honestly believe an institution of the kind is contrary to the letter and meaning of the constitution, and of unequal bearing and inexpedient. I believe the State institutions under the control and direction of the legislature are amply sufficient to suit the wants of the people. It is not unknown to these that I offer to represent that the oppressed and embarrassed situation of the country rendered it necessary for our Governor to call the State Legislature together in June last. There were several projects of relief presented and discussed, finally a bill which I voted for, became a law. I do not, under an honest conviction, that the provisions therein contained were wholesome and well calculated to meet the wants and expectations of the people generally, at the same time guarding and securing the credit of the State. It is perhaps here necessary to give a few preliminary outlines of the provisions of the bill. The bill sustains the Banks in the stoppage of specie payment, gives indulgence to those that are indebted to the banks of one two and three years by giving good and sufficient security, paying interest at eight per cent. The bill further provides that five millions of State Bonds shall be struck, and placed in the State Bank and its several branches; and to be sold for specie as a basis of a circulating currency to be loaned to those individuals who have not had any accommodations in bank on the same time and terms as those that are now indebted, which in my opinion will enable those who have purchased land or otherwise went into debt, to have the calculation of getting a high price for their cotton to pay their debts without the sacrifice of their property.

I am in favor of an appropriation of the three per cent. fund for the clearing out the Cotton shoals. Fifty thousand dollars will make a good descending navigation, which will enable the farmer to take his corn or cotton to market with one fourth the amount that he now has to pay. The importance of a Rail Road from Wetumpka through this country has so many superior claims upon the State, that I think the state will not any longer withhold her aid in forwarding the work. I hardly need express my anxious desire that the settlers on the public lands of this State may receive the benefits of preemption rights, which has been granted to many others of this State, as it is well known that I introduced a memorial to that effect at the last annual session of the Legislature which passed.

There are many other subjects that might be enumerated, but this letter is already lengthy, and as I believe in the right of instruction, will if elected pledge myself to obey the wishes of the people; and if I should entertain constitutional scruples feel bound to resign. If there should be any other subjects that are not explained heretofore, and if the people may request or a Bentonian may wish an expression of sentiment, it will be done with the utmost willingness.

In the event of my election, my best energies shall be devoted to a faithful discharge of the duties of the elevated station, which the partiality of the people, more than any merit of mine may confer upon me.

JOHN TURNER.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale in the Town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday of September next, the following Lots of Land, (viz.) The S. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also S. W. 4th of N. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of N. E. 4th of S. 2 T. 14 R. 6 in the Coosa Land District, sold as the property of W. J. & G. Richey, at the instance of John I. Thomasson. Sale in the legal hours. July 3d, 1837.

WM. OREAR, Sheriff.

July 6th, 1837.—6t.—\$3.50.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlingsville, Ala. which if not taken out before the 30th September next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Biggs Isaiah
Brooks James
Copehart Thomas
Moore & Fester
Mathis Joseph
Jacobs John Capt.
Rhea Archy
Shelton Miss E.
2
Smith John H.
Mallon Stafford
Tuggle Jefferson
Tait William H.
Tait Nancy
Wright James
Watts Seaborn.
2
R. RAWLINGS, P. M.
July 6, 1837.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by William McMichael, one Sorrel Mare, black Mare and Tail, four years old, four white feet, white on the forehead, no marks or brands—appraised to eighty dollars, July 5th, 1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

AT THIS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. which if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Albritton Philip L.
Allen Elijah
Allen Hudson
Allen Hudson H.
Allen Joshua
Alexander Arthur
Alexander Charles T.
Alsop R. & T.
Anderson Daniel
Anderson John
Andrews William
Arrabel Col. Wm.
Bates Henry
Beene William
Bell Mrs. Lydia
Bell Thomas
Bell Rev. Wm. H.
Berry Robert P.
Bently Turner
Birch Hiram
Bishop John
Black James
Black James Jr.
Black Mary
Borring Levi G.
Bowdin Miss Willy C.
Boyd Oliver P.
Braden Green B.
Braden William
Bridwell Augustin
Brooks Catharine
Brooks Catharine
Brooks Miss Elvira
Brown Elijah
Brown Jacob
Browder David
Browntree Robert
James Guber
Ryan David
Burks Peter
Camp John
Canady William
Carroll Asa
Chilton Willis
Chilton Rison R.
Clanahan James G.
Clark Abner
Clauson Samuel F.
Clauson & Turnipseed
Clay Simeon
Cobb Mrs. Malissa
Cook Thomas K.
Cook James M.
Corbett Maj. John
Corcoran John
Cox Thomas W.
Coppell & Lane
Cress H. D.
Crutcher Wm.
Crymes John D.
Collins James A.
Cunningham E.
Currier Richard
Currier William
Currier James
Davidson Lamsin
Davis Thomas
Davis John
Davis Larkin H.
Daykins Samuel
Dearman Miss Stacy
Defreese William
Dickinson Michael
Dodson William
Doyle Ransom
Driver William
Duggin Zachariah
or Anderson Reeves
Dupuy James W.
Elliott Charles or Archibald
Ellis Benjamin
Estes Joel
Fayette Thomas
Findley Wm.
Ford Bailey
Foster Absalom
Garner William
Glaze George
Gogge Thomas
Graddy John
Graham Wm. R.
Gentry Cornelius
Gentry J. D.
Gregg Wm.
Grimes John
Grubbs Allen
Hagans Edward
Hall Van
Hammett R. B.
Hammett James Jr.
Haney Isaac
Hawes Benjamin
Hazel James
Hadden Wm.
Henderson Thomas
Henderson Richard
Hendrix James
Henry Wm.
Higgs Wm.
Hill Miss Susannah
Hill J. H.
Hines Matthias
Houston Johnston
Hunt Levi
Hunt Martin
Hunter S. B.
Hunt Hansel
Ingram John
Ingram John B.
Ingram J. B.
Irvin James L.
Johnson John
Jordan Alexander
Kannerdy W.
Keenum Lewis
Kennedy Pleasant M.
Kelly Rev. C.
Lackey Col. John P.
Lackey Wm.
Lane & King
Lawson Rubin
Ledbetter Wm.
Lewis C. D.
Lewis Charles
Lipsey Hiram
Logan Rial
Longnecker Samuel
Macfarlane, Beason & Co. Ye Augustus
Magill Dr. James D.
Maghee John C.
Marable John A.
Marable Ferd.
May Asa
McCampbell Wm. B.
McCampbell J. A.
McCully Barney
McGee Benjamin F.
McGuire Wm.
McKee Wm.
McKee William
McKnight Samuel
McKnight Samuel (hatter)
McKnight Mrs. Samuel
McKee Wm.
McNeal John
Medlock Lewis H.
Mill or Hill John
Montgomery James
Moore John
Moore R. W.
Morgan Wm.
Morgan Zedock L. or John Smith
Murrell David J.
Nees Thomas
Nesbit John
Nolen Joseph
Norris Nancy
Norwood J.
Owens John
Owens David
Palmer Russell
Peacock Calvin
Peacock Rev. Wm.
Perry L. G.
Perry Robert P.
Peters Bruton
Pickens Perce
Pitts John
Plowman Geo. P.
Poe James
Posey J. S.
Powers Newman
Powers Jasper
Powers Starling
Powers Geo. P.
Prater John
Pruit Samuel C.
Pruit Willis
Pryor Jackson
Ragsdale John W.
Reaves Wm.
Reese Francis
Reynolds Lynda
Richy Joseph
Richy W. & S.
Ripley Thomas C.
Ripley Maj. Thomas C.
Robertson Mrs. Nancy
Rucks Wm.
Sampson John
Sampson George
Savage Moses
Savage Josiah
Service Moses
Shadwick Miss Lavina
Sharp Mrs. Rhoda
Shelly J. D.
Shed James
Shelton David
Sherrill Eli
Shines Rosannah
Shook Rev. Isaac
Shropshire Henry H.
Sides Charles
Simpson Levi
Sinclair John
Skinner Claburn
Smith Eliphaz T.
Smith Capt. W.
Spencer Jacob
Spencer Wm.
Stallings Mrs. Emily
Stanfield George R.
Stewart A. O.
Stewart John T.
Stewart R. G.
Stone Miss Louisa
Stovall Stephen
Strong Samuel
Sumpter John
Talmage & Carey
Talmage S. W. & J. W.
Taylor Wm.
Teague Isaac
Thompson James
Thomas Robert
Toy Richard
Tripp James
Tripp Ivison
Turk G. W.
Turner John
Turnipseed Andrew
Varnon John
Vestal Wm. T.
Vice Abner
Wadkins H. B.
Walden John
Walker Garland
Ward James
Warnick Robert
Watts John B.
Webb Seburn
Weir Samuel
Welch John C.
Wells Samuel
Wester Dr. John
Whately Hampton
White Joseph
Whitlock Jonathan
Whitlock Lot
Wilkins A.
Wilkinson Lyman R.
Wilkinson Michel
Wilkinson Lemuel
Williams Isaac
Williams James T.
Williams Mrs. S.
Willis J. D.
Wilson Joseph
Wilson Wm.
Winter Jeremiah
Wood Wm.
Wright Rufus W.
Wyman George
JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.
July 6, 1837.

In Addition

former arrivals we have just received for sale following articles:
Domesticks, Virginia Tobacco,
B. H. Segars,
Bar Soap,
Loaf Sugar
Powder, Shot & Lead,
Raisins & Madder,
Almonds,
Pepper, spice & ginger,
Sage, Candies,
Window Glass, &c. &c.
Come in and examine our Stock, as it is now so complete. Our prices shall be as low as customary.

WILLIE, WOODWARD & CO.

DR. ELIJAH ALLEN,

TENDERS his services to the Citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties in the various branches of his profession. His office and residence at White Plains, where he can be consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

July 6, 1837.—5t.

7-N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of the disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post-paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. T. rapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must be cured.

As the trees known by its fruit, so is the place by its cures; our faith has been made strong by Florin's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like him, himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the

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Given under my hand, this the 26th day of
J. R. C.

GEORGIA, Butts Co.

This is to certify that in the full of 1
tacked with Rheumatism, in the bed for
I was unable to turn in the back for
days, at which time Dr. T. Ellison, call
posed administering medicine and
steam or vapour bath, according to
Thomsonian system, and though I muc
operation and sudden transition from
from perspiration to cold water, my pain
I ventured the operation, and was truly
find such sudden relief, after being in
was able to attend to my business, and
surprising to me, was the sensation I so
were of the most pleasant nature. C
and this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS

March 23d, 1836.—6

headed tongue of the little sufferer. It was several minutes before quiet could be produced, and even then the slightest motion on my part would cause an instantaneous protrusion of the unsightly organ, accompanied by a hissing sound more or less intense according to the fears of the child.

I had several fair opportunities, of seizing the strange member, and will endeavor to give you a description of it. Its color is dark copper, shining, and in places inclining

Melancholy Accident.—The Covington (Louisiana) Advocate of the 6th inst. says—

"It devolves on us to record a melancholy and heart-rending occurrence, which took place on West Pearl river, on the 21st ult. As related to us, the circumstances were as follows:—Antoinette Rousseau, accompanied by two children, one a son of Mrs. Moore, and the other his own daughter, proceeded down the river in a pirogue, for the purpose of examining some lines which he had baited for fish. After descending the river a short distance, his attention was attracted by a squirrel

As the trees known by its fruit, so is the place by its cures; our faith has been made strong by Florin's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

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and this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS

March 23d, 1836.—6

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1837.

NO. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANTY.
50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All advertisements are paid for in advance, and no subscription is made until the option is given. A failure to give notice at the end of the year will be considered an order for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each continuation. All advertisements are published without directions as to the position of the insertion, and will be published until ordered to the contrary. A discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

In Addition

Our arrivals we have just received for sale the following articles:
Domestic, Virginia Tobacco, B. H. Segars, B. H. Soap, B. H. Sugar, B. H. Shot & Lead, B. H. Madder, B. H. Almonds, B. H. Pepper, spice & ginger, B. H. Candles, B. H. Window Glass, &c. &c. in and examine our Stock, as it is now complete. Our prices shall be as low as customary.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.—tf.

COTTON & FORWARDING WAREHOUSE.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the **House in East Wetumpka**, and are now prepared to receive and forward to Merchants and Planters in the interior, and also for the

Storage of Cotton.
They respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER.

N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton and with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment, June 29, 1837.—6m.

Planter's Hotel.

WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.
D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has the **House** recently occupied by L. W. Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of any, either transient or permanent. As his place will always be stored with the best of the affords, and his Stables with plenty of under, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
July 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HATCHETT, respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT** at the **Coosa County**, for the accommodation of all who may wish to visit the place. His fare will be as good as can be had in the place.
July 17, 1837.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by David M. Edmonston, living on Chockley Creek, a small Rone Mare and Colt, the mare about 11 hands high, 4 years old, left fore and hind feet white, mane and tail and star in her forehead raised to fifteen dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
June 17, 1837.—24-2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Harris Taylor, living 22 miles from Jacksonville, on the Talladega Road, one **BAV MARE**, 7 years old, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, with black legs, all black in the face, and a large rope around neck—appraised to fifty dollars. June 5th, 1837.—24-2t.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April 1837, a negro man named **GREEN**, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, has large whiskers. He says he was stolen away off some place since by a man named **LEWIS**, from **Edmonston**, living in **Pickens County, Ala.**
The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charge and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
J. FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
April 20, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and now in Jail in the County of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name **SANCHEZ**, and says he belongs to **Alley Pollard**, of **Chattahoochee County, Alabama**—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.
Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
January 5th, 1837.—tf.

POETRY.

THE WIDOW AND HER CHILD.

BY MRS. ABBY.

"Oh! mother, dear mother, what dreams of delight! Have brightened and gladdened my slumbering night! Methought the kind father we mourn for as dead, He returned to our dwelling and stood by my bed."

"He questioned me much on the paths I had trod, Of affection to you, and obedience to God; My answers he seemed quite rejoiced to obtain, And said, 'Soon, dear boy, I shall meet you again.'"

The mother felt faint and desponding of heart; She looked on the child, and she knew they must part, For the flush on his cheek, and the light in his eye, Foretold that her sweet one was destined to die."

One murmuring thought on her trial she cast, But she sunk on her knees—the temptation had past, And she sobbed forth, while clasping the hand of her son, "The will of our gracious Creator be done!"

Night came—the father boy was reposing in sleep, His mother sat near him to watch and to weep, The volume of life her vigils beguiled, And she turned o'er its pages, and looked on her child.

On his red lip a smile now appeared to arise, And he suddenly opened his dark radiant eyes, He stretched forth his arms, as though called to his home, And softly he murmured—"Dear father, I come!"

Life fled at that moment—all cares were in vain, Friends came at the tidings, a sorrowing train; They wept for the sweet playful child they had known, But more for the widow, deserted and lone.

Yet not without hope her affliction deplored, For the God who has taken can also restore; And the desolate widow has trust in his love, Who can call her to join her dear lost ones above.

THE VILLAGE PRIZE.

In one of the loveliest villages of old Virginia, there lived, in the year 175—, an odd old man, whose daughter was declared by universal consent to be the loveliest maiden in all the country round. The veteran, in his youth, had been athletic and muscular, above all his fellows, and his breast, where he always wore, could show the adornment of three medals received for his victories in gymnastic feats when a young man. His daughter was now eighteen, and had been sought in marriage by many suitors. One brought wealth—another, a fine person—another, this—and another that. But they were all refused by the old man, who became at last a byword for his obstinacy among the young men of the village and neighborhood.

At length the nineteenth birthday of Annette, his charming daughter, who was as amiable and modest as she was beautiful, arrived. The morning of that day, her father invited all the youth of the country to a dancing assembly. Seventeen handsome and industrious young men assembled. They came not only to make love, but also to make love to the fair Annette. In three hours they had filled the father's barns with newly-dried grass, and their own hearts with love. Annette, by the father's command, had brought the malt liquor of her own brewing, which she presented to each enamored swain with her own hands.

"Now, my boys," said the old keeper of the "jelly they all coveted, as leaning on their pitchforks they assembled in the cool of the evening. "Now, my boys, you have nearly all of you made proposals to my daughter. Now, see, I don't care any thing about money or talents, book-learning nor soldier-faring—what I want is a man of my own country. I don't care whether you marry a man of my own country, or whether you marry a man of my own country. Now, you know, or ought to know, when I was a youngster, I could beat any thing in all Virginia, in the way of leaping. I got my old woman by beating the smartest man on the Eastern Shore and I have took the oath and sworn it, that no man shall marry my daughter without jumping for it. You understand me, boys. There's the green, and here's Annette," he added, taking his daughter, who stood timidly behind him, by the hand. "Now, the one who jumps the furthest on a 'dead level,' shall marry Annette this very night."

This unique address was received by the young men with applause. And many a youth, as he bounded eagerly forward to the arena of trial, cast a glance of an envious eye back upon the lovely object of village rivalry. The maidens left their looms and quilting frames, the children their noisy sports, the slaves their labors, and the old men their arm-chairs and long pipes, to witness and triumph in the success of their victor. All prophesied and many wished that it would be young Carroll. He was the handsomest and best humored youth in the country; and all knew that a strong and mutual attachment existed between him and the fair Annette. Carroll had won the reputation of being the "best leaper," and in a country where such athletic achievements were the *sine qua non* of a man's elevation, this was no ordinary honor. In a contest like the present, he had therefore every advantage over his competitors.

The allotted time for the contest, was a level space in front of the village inn, and usage in the country reserved in the midst of the village denominated the "green." The verdure was quite worn off at this place by previous exercises of a similar kind, and a hard surface of sand more befitting for the purpose to which it was to be used, supplied its place.

The father of the lovely, blushing, and withal happy Annette, (the well known who would win) with three judges appointed by the village, were the judges appointed to decide upon the merits of the several competitors. The first time Carroll tried his skill in this exercise, he cleared to use the leaper's phraseology, "twenty-one feet and one inch."

The signal was given and by lot the first man stepped in the arena.

"Edward Grayson, seventeen feet and three inches," cried the judges. But what was the intelligence to do in such an arena? Without a look at the maiden he left the ground.

"Dick Boulden nineteen feet," cried the judges. He turned away, and replaced his coat.

"Harry Preston nineteen feet and three inches," cried the judges. Harry had tried the arena and had only jumped for the fun of the thing. Harry was a rattlebrained fellow, but never thought of matrimony. He loved to walk and talk, and laugh and romp with Annette, but sober marriage never came into his head. He only jumped for the fun of the thing. He would have said so, if he was sure of winning.

"Charles Simms, fifteen feet and a half. Hurrah for Charles! Charles'll win!" cried the crowd good-humoredly. Charles Simms was the cleverest fellow in the world. His mother had advised him to stay at home, and told him if he ever won a wife, she would fall in love with his good temper, rather than his legs. Charles however made the trial of the latter's capabilities and lost. Many refused to enter the lists altogether. Others made the trial, and only one of the leapers had yet cleared twenty feet.

"Now," cried the villagers, let's see Henry Carroll.

He ought to beat this, and every one appeared, as they called to mind the mutual love of the last competitor and the sweet Annette, as if they heartily wished his success.

Henry stepped to his post with a firm tread. His eyes glanced with confidence around upon the villagers and rested, before he bounded forward, upon the face of Annette, as if to catch therefrom that spirit and assurance which the occasion called for. Returning the encouraging glance with which she met his own, with a proud smile upon his lip, he bounded forward.

"Twenty-one feet and a half!" shouted the multitude, repeating the announcement of one of the judges. "Twenty-one feet and a half, Harry Carroll forever—Annette and Harry." Hands, caps, and handkerchiefs waved over the heads of the spectators, and the eyes of the delighted Annette sparkled with joy.

When Harry Carroll moved to his station to strive for the prize, a tall, gentlemanly man in a military uniform, dressed in frock coat, who had rode up to the inn, dismounted, and joined the spectators unperceived, stepped suddenly forward, and with a knowing eye, measured deliberately the space accomplished by the last leaper.

He was a stranger in the village. His handsome face and easy address attracted the eyes of the village maidens, and his manly and sinewy frame, in which symmetry and strength were happily united, called forth the admiration of the young men.

"Mayhap, sir stranger, you think you can beat that," said one of the bystanders, remarking the manner in which the eye of the stranger scanned the area. "If you can leap beyond Harry Carroll, you'll beat the best man in the colonies." The truth of this observation was assented to by a general murmur.

"Is it for mere amusement you are pursuing this pastime?" inquired the youthful stranger, or is there a prize for the winner?"

"Annette, the loveliest and wealthiest of our village maidens, is to be the reward of the victor," cried one of the judges.

"Are the lists open to all?"

"All young men," replied the father of Annette, with interest, his youthful ardor rising as he surveyed the proportions of the straight limbed young stranger.

"She is the bride of him who outleaps Henry Carroll, if you will try you are free to do so. But let me tell you, Harry Carroll has no wife in Virginia. Here is my daughter, sir, look at her and make your trial."

The young officer glanced upon the trembling maiden called to be offered on the altar of her father's unconquerable ambition, with an admiring eye. The girl looked at Harry who stood near with a troubled brow and angry eye, and then cast upon the new competitor an imploring glance.

Placing his coat in the hands of one of the judges, he drew a sash he wore beneath it tighter around his waist, and taking the appointed stand, made, apparently without effort, the bound that was to decide the happiness or misery of Henry and Annette.

"Twenty-two feet one inch!" shouted the judge. The announcement was repeated with surprise by the spectators, who crowded around the victor, filling the air with congratulations not unmingled, however, with loud murmurs from those who were more nearly interested in the happiness of the lovers.

The old man approached, and grasping his hand exultingly, called him his son, and said he prouder of him than if he were a prince. Physical activity and strength were the old leaper's true patents of nobility.

Resuming his coat, the victor sought with his eye the fair prize he had, although nameless and unknown, so fairly won.—She leaned upon her father's arm, pale and distressed.

Her lover stood aloof, gloomy and mortified, admiring the superiority of the stranger in an exercise in which he prided himself as unrivalled, while he hated him for his success.

"Annette, my pretty prize," the victor, taking her passive hand, "I have won you fairly." Annette became paler than marble, she trembled like an aspen leaf, and clung closer to her father, while the drooping eye sought the form of her lover. His brow grew dark at the stranger's language.

"I have won you, my pretty. However, to make you a bride—tremble not so violently—I mean not myself, however proud I might be," he added gallantly, "to wear so fair a gem next my heart. 'Perhaps,' and he cast his eyes round inquiringly, while the current of life leaped joyfully to his brow, and a murmur of surprise ran through the crowd—"perhaps there is some favored youth among the competitors, who has a higher claim to this jewel. 'Young Sir,' he continued, turning to the surprised Henry—"methinks you were victorious in the lists before me. I strive not for the maiden, though one could not well strive for a fairer—but from love for the maid, sport in which I saw you engaged. You are the victor, and as such, with the permission of this worthy assembly, receive from my hand the prize you have so well and honorably won."

The youth sprang forward and grasped his hand with gratitude and the next moment, Annette was weeping from pure joy upon his shoulders. The welkin rung with the acclamations of the delighted villagers, and amid the temporary excitement produced by this act, the stranger withdrew from the crowd, mounted his horse, and spurred at a brisk trot through the village.

That night, Henry and Annette were married, and the health of the mysterious and noble hearted stranger, was drunk in overflowing bumpers of rustic beverage.

In the process of time, there were born unto the married pair sons and daughters, and Harry Carroll became Colonel Henry Carroll, of the Revolutionary army.

One evening, having just returned home after a hard campaign, he was sitting with his family on the gallery of his handsome country house, when an advance courier rode up and announced the approach of General Washington and suite, informing that he should crave his hospitality for the night. The necessary directions were given in reference to the household preparations, and Col. Carroll, ordering his horse rode forward to meet and escort to his house the distinguished guest, whom he had never yet seen, although serving in the same widely extended army.

That evening at the table, Annette, now become the dignified, matronly and still handsome Mrs. Carroll, could not keep her eyes from the face of her illustrious visitor. Every moment or two she would steal a glance at his commanding features, and half doubtingly, half assuredly, shake her head and look again, to be still more puzzled.

Her absence of mind and embarrassment, at length became evident to her husband, who inquired affectionately if she were well.

"I am well, Colonel," said the General, who had been some time, with a quiet, meaning smile, observing the lady's curious and puzzled survey of his features. "That Mrs. Carroll thinks she recognizes in me an old acquaintance." And he smiled with a mystery, as they gazed upon both alternately.

The Colonel stared, and a faint memory of the past seemed to be revived, as he gazed. While the lady rose impulsively from her chair, and bending eagerly forward over the tea-urn, with clasped hands and an eye of intense, eager enquiry, fixed full upon him, stood for a moment with her lips parted as if she would speak.

"Pardon me, my dear madam—pardon me, Colonel, I must put an end to this scene. I have become, by dint of camp-fire and hard usage, too unwieldy to leap again twenty-two feet one inch, even for so fair a bride as one I wot of."

The recognition, with the surprise, delight and happiness that followed, are left to the imagination of the reader.

General Washington was indeed the handsome young "leaper," whose mysterious appearance and disappearance in the native village of the lovers, is still traditional, and whose claim to substantial body of *bona fide* flesh and blood, was stoutly contested by the village story-tellers, until the happy denouement which took place at the hospitable mansion of Col. Carroll.

From the N. O. Bulletin, May 24.

MEXICO.

We are indebted to Mr. Kidd, of the Merchants' Exchange, for the following interesting news from Mexico:

Tampico 10 May, 1837.

Dear Sir—The conduct of specie has not been able to pass in consequence of the movement of Generals Montezuma and Urquiza in St. Louis, but the Governor informs that he has received an express just arrived, from which we learn that General Cortazar entered and routed completely the refractory in that city and re-established order there.

Montezuma fled to Rio Verde, and is going to be dispersed with Urquiza and other ring-leaders.

An attempt was made to excite the populace of the capital to second the revolution in St. Louis, but was promptly put down by the government, and the ring-leaders apprehended, among whom was Gen. Palapox. The Federal party has no alliance now. Bustamante is putting them down in all directions.

On the 20th April, Santa Anna arrived at the capital of Mexico, under the guard of some twenty or thirty dragoons of Toluca, and is maintained in the Inquisition as prisoner, although treated with decency, he will not get along well. The same night he arrived they gave him a cenerrado, and the patrols had to disperse the mob, but his life is still in danger.

The division of Catarzar is now on its march to re-inforce the division of Bravo, which continues distributed in Matamoros, the adjacent towns, and in Leon, Vicario, and which amounts altogether to 7000 men which Bustamante, so far from ordering the withdrawal of those troops, has caused to be re-inforced by a division in reserve, which will be stationed by steps in Zacatecas and St. Louis. They have heard of the mad intentions (as they say) of the Texans to advance and take Matamoros, and have prepared accordingly.—They have also 800 cavalry on the banks of the Rio Bravo, that can be re-united in any given point in less than a week.

At present the movement of those troops will depend on the payment of six millions of dollars contribution of the Priests and Friars, and which it is said will be paid even by selling their goods and chattles, as is decreed by the Mexican Congress.

The administration of Bustamante is not like that of Santa Anna, it is an administration which unites the opinions of all the powerful classes of the country. They expect soon to renew the war against Texas, and as they say, conquer them then at once they are now building at Campeachy, two briggs and four schooners, said to be of a solid construction and bends—the government have also ordered a draft of 6000 on all the departments of the nation, formerly States of the Confederation. They are also of opinion that the alterations, with the United States Government will be soon amicably adjusted by negotiations but they say the affairs of Texas can never be settled until either the whole Mexican race be exterminated, or until the last Texian shall disappear from that colony.

Various causes have retarded so long the march of the expedition into Texas.—One of them being the unexpected return of Santa Anna, who has now fallen forever, but of course the main cause was the want of money. At present, the movement of the troops will depend on the payment of the six millions dollars alluded to above.

We expect from the Capitol an order to embargo all American vessels, already given by Bravo, but the Governor here did not wish to obey without constituting the Government—no answer yet received.

All kinds of business here is very dull, and are awaiting the conduct with a million and a half of money. Now that St. Louis is free from revolutionists who wish only robbery and not the Constitution, as they pretended.

Mr. W. Kidd, Merchants' Exchange, N. Orleans.

P. S.—Gen. E. Toro, the brother-in-law to Santa Anna, has finally been shipped off from Campeachy to Vera Cruz, by order of the Government, notwithstanding his pretensions of sickness to remain at his country seat.

It is thought that Jaquin Gutierrez of Campeachy, a brother of the former Secretary of State of Mexico, will be elected elected.—I said elected—I ought to have said selected.

From the St. Augustine Herald, June 9.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

Since our last, intelligence has been received, from Tampa, that all the Indians at

the camp there, had fled to the woods.—The circumstances are stated to be that Gen. Jesup had ordered those enrolled to prepare for immediate emigration, to which they seemed averse, and an intimation reached the commanding General, which induced him to send out a detachment to take them prisoners, but when they reached the Indian camp they found it evacuated. Every Indian including the hostages Micanopy Jumper and others.

Thus they have temporized and used every deception and subterfuge to pass off time until the sickly season had commenced. It is said that Micanopy, in order to deceive and induce a belief in his sincerity deposited in the hands of a Suffer at Tampa, a few days previous to his flight, a considerable sum of money said to be about 1000 dollars; Abram, the negro chief, and interpreter, also deposited a considerable sum. Verily, "Micanopy is not the fat old fool we have thought him."

By the arrival of the steamboat Essay at Picalata yesterday from Fort Mellon, we learn that a number of Indians had made their appearance at that post, and it is said Philip and Micanopy are among them—they assign as a reason for leaving Tampa, that sickness prevailed among the soldiers there, and they fled from contagion, and also that they wanted to hold a talk with the officers at Fort Mellon.

An express rider from Micanopy at Black Creek, reports that several men had been murdered near the Big Spring on the Ocala-waha, about two miles and a half from Fort King, and it is feared that this report is too true.

An officer of the army at Tampa, in writing to his friend at Black Creek, commences thus:—As hostilities are again about to commence" &c.

Letters it is said have been written by Gen. Jesup, to the commanders of posts, ordering them to be on the alert, and recommending them to advise the inhabitants to abandon their crops and retire upon the posts.

Our cunning enemy has again foiled us, and has shown himself as successful in the cabinet as in the field. During their protracted negotiation, they were enabled to supply themselves with provisions, clothing and ammunition; they brought in large droves of cattle, the captured property of our citizens which they sold to the Government—and received certificates therefor at a certain valuation—these were taken by traders as so much money, and were thus enabled to purchase supplies.—They obtained ammunition from the Creek Volunteers, who received it from the ordinance officers, for the purposes of hunting.

Nearly two out of Powell's threatened five years, in which he would fight the whites have elapsed, and judging from the progress made on our part towards conquering him, it seems likely that he will be enabled to hold out the remainder of the time. But the distress, anxiety, and hardships to be endured by our inhabitants are easier felt than described. The troops are to retire to summer quarters, and nothing will be done till fall, beyond protecting the frontiers. The last four months have been wasted in negotiation, and the Indians have become recruited from the fatigues of the last campaign. The people have become tired and their patience well nigh exhausted, with heart sickening deferred hopes. It is not our habit to complain. Complaints avail but little. If the blood of our murdered fellow citizens, which calls aloud for vengeance—the ashes of our consumed dwellings—and the sight of our ravaged plantations, will not awaken the energies of those charged with the termination of this horrid warfare WHAT WILL?

By the arrival of the Steamboat Merchant, from Tampa Bay, we learn that the Indians have all left their camps, and returned into the Nation. There is now little hope that the war will be ended by negotiation, and there may be much blood shed before they can be subdued. Jim Boy, with two hundred friendly Creeks, was landed by the Merchant at Mobile Point.

Mob. Chron.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

The sch. S. S. Mills, Capt. S. Southwick, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from St. Augustine. We are indebted to Capt. S. for the Herald of the 17th inst. from which we copy the following:

A detachment of Capt. Hanson's Company, on a scouting expedition, a day or two since discovered a track, supposed to be that of an Indian, near Moccasin branch, about 15 miles southwest of this city, which appeared to be going to the west.

The post at Lake Mongee is about to be abandoned on account of sickness. Gen. Armstead will shortly leave this for the north. Col. Harry, now in command at Fort Mellon is expected to assume command. Official information has been communicated by Gen. Jesup of the fact of the Indians having left their camp near Tampa. It

Study economy—learn to make the most of the best dinner of the cheapest material.

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACT.

The change of properties which take place when chemical attractions act, is not confined to metals, but is a general result in every case where different bodies are brought into this state of combination or chemical union.—Frequently we find that the properties of each body are totally changed; and that substances, from being energetic and violent in their nature, become inert and harmless, and vice versa. For instance, that useful and agreeable substance culinary salt, which is not only harmless, but wholesome, and absolutely necessary to the well being of man, is composed of two formidable ingredients, either of which taken into the stomach proves fatal to life; one of these is a metal, and the other an air; the former is called sodium, the latter chlorine. When presented to each other, the violence of their nature is manifested by their immediate bursting out into flame and instantly they are both deprived of their virulence. Can anything be more striking than the change of properties in this case; and who would have supposed that culinary salt is composed of a metal united to an air? The medicine called Glauber's salt is another instance; it is composed of two caustic poisons of different kinds; one called oil of vitriol, and the other barida or soda. There are also two substances known to chemists, which are disgustingly bitter liquids; one is called nitrate of silver, and the other hydrosulphate of soda; when mixed they form a compound of considerable sweetness.—But the atmosphere which we breathe is the most extraordinary of all instances; it must be surprising, to those who are unacquainted with the fact that atmospheric air, indispensable as it is to life, is composed of the same ingredients as that most violent and destructive liquid called aquafortis, or nitric acid. This powerful acid, by being made to act upon sugar the sweetest of all things, produces a substance intensely bitter to the taste. Charcoal is of all known substances, the most difficult to convert into vapor; so much so, indeed, that the conversion has never yet been decidedly effected; it is also a very solid substance; and diamond, which is nothing but crystallized charcoal, is one of the hardest bodies in nature. Sulphur in the solid state, is also a hard substance, and to hold it in vapor requires a high temperature. But when these two substances, carbon and sulphur, are made to combine chemically, so as to form the substance called bisulphuret of carbon, their properties are strikingly changed. Instead of the compound being hard, it is a thin liquid, and is not known to freeze or solidify at any degree of cold that can be produced. Instead of the compound being difficult to evaporize, it is of all liquids one of the most evaporable.—Charcoal is the blackest substance with which we are acquainted; sulphur is the most lively yellow hue, but the compound is as colorless as water. A new smell and taste are acquired, and, in a word there is not one point of resemblance with the component. These facts are strikingly illustrative, of the change of properties which follows on the exertion of chemical attraction between the ultimate particles of bodies.—*Danoyan's Chemistry.*

DR. BARRY'S EXPERIMENTS IN CASES OF POISON.

At the very time we are writing, Dr. Barry of Paris, is engaged in a series of experiments, the application of which promises to be immediate, and of high importance. Having been led by some former experiments to conjecture, that absorption cannot take place in a vacuum, he performed the following experiment, in order to ascertain the fact. He carefully removed the hair of the outer part of a dog's thigh, so as to expose the skin. He then caused a venomous serpent to inflict in immediate succession on this portion of the dog's thigh, two bites. As soon as the wounds were made, he applied a cupping glass over the part bitten, and retained it there nearly an hour. At the end of that period the dog rose from the table, and walked with tolerable ease; he continued in perfect health and not the slightest injury from the bites supervened. A pigeon was bitten by the same serpent, about an hour after it had twice bitten the dog; nothing was done to counteract the effects of the wound; and the pigeon expired in agony and convulsions, twenty minutes after its infliction. If further experiments confirm the obvious inference suggested by this, there is discovered an easy and certain remedy for the bite of poisonous and rabid animals. Hydrophobia, that horrible, and hitherto incurable disease, will no longer hold its appalling and destructive course.—To put an effectual stop to this frightful malady, it will be necessary only to apply a cupping glass over the wounded part.—*Parliamentary Review.*

Upwards of six hundred Writs, have been returned to the County court of this county, at its present term. It is by far the largest return that we have ever had in either of the courts of law.—*Mont. Adv.*

An inundation of a part of the city of Baltimore occurred on the night of the 15th inst. almost unparalleled in this country. It was caused by a thunder shower, and probably the bursting of a water spout. Lives to the number of twenty, it is ascertained have been lost, and property destroyed amounting to not less than a million of dollars.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, on the 1st day of July, which, if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Albritton Philip L. 17
Allen Elijah
Allen Hudson
Allen Hudson H.
Allen Joshua
Alexander Arthur
Alexander Charles T. 3
Alsop R. & T.
Anderson Daniel
Anderson John
Andrews William
Arrabal Col. Wm.
Bates Henry
Beane William
Bell Mrs. Lydia
Bell Thomas
Bell Rev. Wm. H.
Berry Robert P.
Bently Turner
Birch Hiram
Bishop John
Black James
Black James Jr.
Black Mary
Borring Levi G.
Bowdin Miss Wilthy C.
Boyd Oliver P.
Braden Green E.
Braden William
Bridwell Austin
Brooks Catharine
Brooks Catharine
Brooks Miss Elvira
Brown Elijah
Brown Jacob
Browder David
Brown Robert or
James Guber
Bryan David
Burke Peter
Campbell C.
Canady William
Carroll Asa
Champion Willis
Chilton Rigdon R.
Clanahan James G.
Clark Abner
Clauson Samuel F.
Clauson & Turnpseed
Clay Simeon
Cobb Mrs. Malissa
Cook Thomas K.
Cook James M.
Corbett Maj. John
Corcoran John
Cox Thomas W.
Copeland and Lane
Cross H. D.
Crutchfield Wm.
Crymes John D.
Collins James A.
Cunningham E.
Currier Richard
Currier William
Currier James
Davidson Lansin
Davis Thomas
Davis John
Davis Larkin H.
Dawkins Samuel
Dearmon Miss Stacy
Defreese William
Dickinson Michael
Dodson William
Doyle Ransom
Driver William
Duggin Zachariah
or Anderson Reeves
Dupuy James W.
Elliott Charles or Archibald
Ellis Benjamin
Estes Joel
Fayette Thomas
Findley Wm.
Ford Bailey
Foster Absalom
Garner William
Glaze George
Goode Thomas
Graddy John
Graham Wm. R.
Gentry Cornelius
Gembry J. D.
Gregg Wm.
Grimes John
Grubbs Allen
Hagans Edward
Hall Van
Hammett R. B.
Hammett James Jr.
Haney Isaac
Hawes Benjamin
Hawle James
Headden Wm.
Henderson Thomas
Henderson Richard
Hendrix James
Henry Wm.
Higgins Wm.
Hill Miss Susannah
Hill J. H.
Hines Matthias
Houston Johnston
Harrell Levi
Hunt Martin
Hunter S. B.
Hunt Hansel
Ingram John
Ingram John B.
Ingram James L.
Johnson John
Jordan Alexander
Kannerdy W.
Keenum Lewis
Kennedy Pleasant M.
Kelly Rev. C.
Lackey Col. John P.
Lackey Wm.
Lane & King
Lawson Rubin
Ledbetter Wm.
Lewis C. D.
Lewis Charles
Lipsey Hiram
Logan Rial
Longnecker Samuel
Macfarlane, Beason & Co. Voc Augustus.
Magill Dr. James D.
July 6, 1837. JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale in the Town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday of September next, the following Lots of Land, (viz.) The S. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the S. W. 4th of N. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 16 R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of N. E. 4th of S. 2 T. 14 R. 6 in the Coosa Land District, sold as the property of W. J. & G. Richey, at the instance of John I. Thomassen. Sale in the legal hours. July 3d, 1837. WM. OREAR, Shff.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlingsville, Ala. which if not taken out before the 30th September next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Birt Isiah
Brooks James
Copehart Thomas
Moore & Femester
Mathiny Joseph
Jacobson John Capt.
Rhea Archy
Shelton Miss E. 2
Smith John H.
Mallon Stafford
Tuggle Jefferson
Tait William H.
Tait Nancy
Wright James
Watts Seaborn.
R. RAWLINGS, P. M.
July 6, 1837.—St.

NOTICE.

S. THOMSON & Co. ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala. in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh purchased

GOODS.

Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in country Stores, such as English, Scotch & French Prints, Oil Colors, Curtain Calicoes &c. Also a very handsome assortment of French & English Print, Muslins

Of the latest and best style.

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF Ready Made Clothing.

Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine that point for themselves, believing that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.
June 29, 1837.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality. His office is in Jacksonville.

The Mercantile Business

FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY

GOODS. Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.
June 1st, 1837.—St.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—St.

DR. ELIJAH ALLEN,

TENDERS his services to the Citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties in the various branches of his profession. His office and residence at White Plains, where he can be consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

July 6, 1837.—St.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE. A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Florida.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows, As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cure; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty. The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years; to this sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark" a "scheme of learned quackery," "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation," (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice. This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

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DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis' Store,) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he traveled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practiced in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection, of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughs, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth day at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggins' Montevalle; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbia; and on the tenth day at John Cottleham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeary's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. L. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at J. C. Givens's, Benton Co.; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens's, Alexandria; on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williams' Todds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ludiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala. Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that sometime in March 1834, my wife, was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief for several hours, when Dr. James Buys, was sent for who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that Sept. 1834, my wife, was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief for several hours, when Dr. James Buys, was sent for who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, severe that she was unable to turn her head, and was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely free from pain, and soon in as good health as formerly.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis or Liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called in, and attended him regularly for several months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to his home (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys, he was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, and is in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1837.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County.

I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Ellison, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, the Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 15th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to arrive, the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God and the use of the means employed, he recovered. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him; and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of complete health.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836.

This is to certify, that my son, Marion S. Ellison, in my family in case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus having attended him.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1836.

This may certify that my son aged 17 years, was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in breast and head, in so much that he became pale, emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his business, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when he called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration being entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly declining, but I am now happy to testify, that by the blessings of God and the use of the means, his health and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REEDER,

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836. To all whom it may concern, I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1835, at which time I have labored under disease very distressing and complicated, and peculiarly of the liver of Protrusion, and of the bowels, and of the stomach, with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my affliction the regular Doctors were employed in my case, Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended prescribed for me about three months. Dr. Phillips of this county about the same length of time. Dr. Phillips of this county about three years, and Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all without affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Columbus on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed the most of my time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAI PHILLIPS,

Test. REUBEN PHILLIPS, S. Phillips' husband.

Alabama, St. Clair County.

This may certify that in the summer of 1836, my wife was suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days from commencement, there were six of my family, and my wife, prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one child, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1837.

In addition to the above statement, further to

that Valentine Nix lived at my home, near the Mills Creek, and I visited him during his illness, and know that their were confirmed cases of bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Z. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNER,

I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, sides, extending to her shoulders, and about the middle of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison, spent a night at my home, and prescribed for the pain in her back, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1837.

J. B. CULPEPER,

GEORGIA, Bulloch County. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison, called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the Botanic system, and though I much dreaded the operation and sudden transition from heat to cold, from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so relieved, and I was so much relieved, and was so much surprised to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded, were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON,

March 23d, 1836.—St.

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACT.

The change of properties which take place when chemical attractions act, is not confined to metals, but is a general result in every case where different bodies are brought into this state of combination or chemical union. Frequently we find that the properties of each body are totally changed; and that substances, from being energetic and violent in their nature, become inert and harmless, and vice versa. For instance, that useful and agreeable substance culinary salt, which is not only harmless, but wholesome, and absolutely necessary to the well being of man, is composed of two formidable ingredients, either of which taken into the stomach proves fatal to life; one of these is a metal, and the other an air; the former is called sodium, the latter chlorine. When presented to each other, the violence of their nature is manifested by their immediate bursting out into flame and instantly they are both deprived of their virulence. Can anything be more striking than the change of properties in this case; and who would have supposed that culinary salt is composed of a metal united to an air? The medicine called Glauber's salt is another instance; it is composed of two caustic poisons of different kinds; one called oil of vitriol, and the other barilla or soda. There are also two substances known to chemists, which are disgustingly bitter liquids; one is called nitrate of silver, and the other hydrosulphate of soda; when mixed they form a compound of considerable sweetness. But the atmosphere which we breathe is the most extraordinary of all instances; it must be surprising, to those who are unacquainted with the fact that atmospheric air, indispensable as it is to life, is composed of the same ingredients as that most violent and destructive liquid called aquafortis, or nitric acid. This powerful acid, by being made to act upon sugar the sweetest of all things, produces a substance intensely bitter to the taste. Charcoal is of all known substances, the most difficult to convert into vapor; so much so, indeed, that the conversion has never yet been decidedly effected; it is also a very solid substance; and diamond, which is nothing but crystallized charcoal, is one of the hardest bodies in nature. Sulphur in the solid state, is also a hard substance, and to hold it in vapor requires a high temperature. But when these two substances, carbon and sulphur, are made to combine chemically, so as to form the substance called bisulphuret of carbon, their properties are strikingly changed. Instead of the compound being hard, it is a thin liquid, and is not known to freeze or solidify at any degree of cold that can be produced. Instead of the compound being difficult to evaporize, it is of all liquids one of the most evaporable. Charcoal is the blackest substance with which we are acquainted; sulphur is the most lively yellow hue, but the compound is as colorless as water. A new smell and taste are acquired, and, in a word there is not one point of resemblance with the component. These facts are strikingly illustrative, of the change of properties which follows on the exertion of chemical attraction between the ultimate particles of bodies. —Donnan's Chemistry.

DR. BARRY'S EXPERIMENTS IN CASES OF POISON.

At the very time we are writing, Dr Barry of Paris, is engaged in a series of experiments, the application of which promises to be immediate, and of high importance. Having been led by some former experiments to conjecture, that absorption cannot take place in a vacuum, he performed the following experiment, in order to ascertain the fact. He carefully removed the hair of the outer part of a dog's thigh, so as to expose the skin. He then caused a venomous serpent to inflict in the immediate succession on this portion of the dog's thigh, two bites. As soon as the wounds were made, he applied a cupping glass over the part bitten, and retained it there nearly an hour. At the end of that period the dog rose from the table, and walked with tolerable ease; he continued in perfect health and not the slightest injury from the bites supervened. A pigeon was bitten by the same serpent, about an hour after it had twice bitten the dog; nothing was done to counteract the effects of the wound; and the pigeon expired in agony and convulsions, twenty minutes after its infliction. If further experiments confirm the obvious inference suggested by this, there is discovered an easy and certain remedy for the bite of poisonous and rabid animals. Hydrophobia, that horrible, and hitherto incurable disease, will no longer hold its appalling and destructive course. To put an effectual stop to this frightful malady, it will be necessary only to apply a cupping glass over the wounded part. —Parliamentary Review.

Upwards of six hundred Writs, have been returned to the County court of this county, at its present term. It is by far the largest return that we have ever had in either of the courts of law. —Mont. Adv.

An inundation of a part of the city of Baltimore occurred on the night of the 15th inst. almost unparalleled in this country. It was caused by a thunder shower, and probably the bursting of a water spout. Lives to the number of twenty, it is ascertained have been lost, and property destroyed amounting to not less than a million of dollars.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, on the 1st day of July, which, if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Albritton Philip L.	Maghee John C.
Allen Elijah	Marable John A.
Allen Hudson	Mayfield Ferd.
Allen Joshua	May Asa
Alexander Arthur	McCampbell Wm. B.
Alexander Charles T.	McCampbell J. A.
Alsop R. & T.	McCully Barney
Anderson Daniel	McGehee Wm.
Anderson John	McGuire Wm.
Andrews William	McKee John
Arrabal Col. Wm.	McKee William
Bates Henry	McKnight Samuel
Beene William	McKnight Samuel (hatter)
Bell Mrs. Lydia	McKnight Mrs. Samuel
Bell Rev. Wm. H.	McKee Wm.
Berry Robert P.	McNeal John
Bentley Turner	Medlock Lewis H.
Bishop John	Mill or Hill John
Black James	Montgomery James
Black James Jr.	Moore John
Black Mary	Moore R. W.
Borring Levi G.	Morgan Wm.
Bowdin Miss Wilthy C.	Morgan Zedock L. or
Boyd Oliver P.	John Smith
Braden Green B.	Murrell David J.
Braden William	Neely Thomas
Bridwell A. H.	Nesbit John
Brooks Catharine	Nolen Joseph
Brooks Catharine	Norris Nancy
Brooks Miss Elvira	Norwood J.
Brown Elijah	Owens John
Brown Jacob	Owens David
Browder David	Palmer Russell
Brown Robert or	Peacock Calvin
Jamieson Robert	Peacock Rev. Wm.
Bryan David	Perry L. G.
Burke Peter	Peters Bruton
Burke C.	Pickens Perce
Canady William	Pickens John
Carroll Asa	Pickens Geo. P.
Chapman Willis	Poe James
Chilton Rigon R.	Powers Newman
Clanahan James G.	Powers Jasper
Clark Abner	Powers Starling
Clauson & Turnipsed	Powman Geo. P.
Clay Simon	Prater John
Cobb Mrs. Malissa	Fruit Samuel C.
Cook Thomas K.	Fruit Willis
Cook James M.	Pryor Jackson
Corbett Maj. John	Ragland John
Corcoran John	Ragsdale John W.
Cox Thomas W.	Reaves Wm.
Copeland & Lane	Reece Francis
Cross H. D.	Reynolds Lyndsa
Crutchfield Wm.	Richy Joseph
Crymes John D.	Richy W. & S.
Collins James A.	Ripley Thomas
Cunningham E.	Ripley Maj. Thomas C.
Currier Richard	Robertson Mrs. Nancy
Currier William	Rucks Wm.
Currier James	Sampson John
Davidson Lansin	Sampson George
Davis Thomas	Service Moses
Davis John	Savage Josiah
Davis Larkin H.	Service Moses
Dawkins Samuel	Shadwick Miss Lavina
Dearmon Miss Stacy	Sherr Mrs. Rhoda
Defreese William	Shelly J. D.
Dickinson Michael	Shed James
Dodson William	Shelton David
Doyle Ransom	Sherrill Eli
Driver William	Shines Rosannah
Duggin Zachariah	Shook Rev. Isaac
or Anderson Reeves	Shropshire Henry II.
Dupuy James W.	Sides Charles
Elliott Charles or Ar-	Simpson Levi
chibald	Sinclair John
Ellis Benjamin	Skinner Chaburn
Estes Joel	Smith Eliphaz T.
Fayette Thomas	Smith Capt. W.
Findley Wm.	Snider Jacob
Ford Bailey	Spencer John
Foster Absalom	Spencer Wm.
Gagner William	Stallings Mrs. Emily
Glaze George	Stanfield George R.
Goode Thomas	Stewart A. O.
Graddy John	Stewart John T.
Graham Wm. R.	Stewart R. G.
Gentry Cornelius	Stone Miss Louisa
Gembry J. D.	Stovall Stephen
Gregg Wm.	Strong Samuel
Grimes John	Sumpter John
Grubbs Allen	Talmage & Carey
Hagans Edward	Talmage S. W. & J. W.
Hall Van	Taylor Wm.
Hammett R. B.	Teague Isaac
Hammett James Jr.	Thomas James
Haney Isaac	Thomas Robert
Hawes Benjamin	Toy Richard
Hazel James	Tripp James
Headen Wm.	Triplett Ivison
Henderson Thomas	Turner G. W.
Henderson Richard	Turner John
Hendrix James	Turnipseed Andrew
Higgins Wm.	Varnon John
Hill Miss Susannah	Vestal Wm. T.
Hill J. H.	Vice Abner
Hines Matthias	Wadkins H. B.
Houston Johnston	Walden John
Harrell Levi	Walker Garland
Hunt Martin	Ward James
Hunter S. B.	Warrick Robert
Hunt Hansel	Watts John B.
Ingram John	Webb Seburn
Ingram John B.	Weir Samuel
Ingram J. B.	Welch John C.
Irvin James L.	Welch Samuel
Johnson John	Wester Dr. John
Jordan Alexander	Whately Hampton
Kannerdy W.	White Joseph
Keenum Lewis	Whiteside Jonathan
Kennedy Pleasant M.	Whitlock Lot
Kelly Rev. C.	Wilkinson Lyman R.
Lackey Col. John P.	Wilkinson Michel
Lane & King	Wilkinson Lemuel
Lawson Rubin	Williams Isaac
Ledbetter Wm.	Williams James T.
Lewis C. D.	Williams Mrs. S.
Lewis Charles	Willis J. D.
Lipsey Hiram	Wilson Joseph
Logan Rial	Wilson Wm.
Longnecker Samuel	Winter Jeremiah
Macfarlane, Beason & Co.	Wright Rufus W.
Magill Dr. James D.	Wyman George
	Wynn Augustus.

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale in the Town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday of September next, the following Lots of Land, (viz.) The S. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of N. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 16 R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of N. E. 4th of S. 2 T. 14 R. 6 in the Coosa Land District, sold as the property of W. J. & G. Richey, at the instance of John I. Thomasson. Sale in the legal hours. July 3d, 1837.

WM. OREAR, SHFF.

July 6th, 1837.—6c—\$3 50.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlingsville, Ala. which if not taken out before the 30th September next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Birt Isaiah	Smith John H.
Brooks James	Mallon Stafford
Copehart Thomas	Tuggle Jefferson
Moore & Femeester	Tait William H.
Mathiny Joseph	Tait Nancy
Jacobs John Capt.	Wright James
Rhea Archy	Watts Seaborn.
Shelton Miss E.	

July 6, 1837.—5c.

NOTICE.

S. THOMSON & CO.

ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala. in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh purchased

GOODS.

Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in up country Stores, such as English, Scotch & French Prints, Oil Colors, Curtain Calicoes &c.

Also a very handsome assortment of French & English Print. Muslins

Of the latest and best style.

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF Ready Made Clothing.

Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention. All of which they are offering at extremely low prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine that point for themselves, believing that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.

June 29, 1837.—4c.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality. His offices in Jacksonville.

The Mercantile Business

FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

June 1st, 1837.—4c.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—4c.

DR. ELIJAH ALLEN,

TENDERS his services to the Citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties in the various branches of his profession. His office and residence at White Plains, where he can be consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

July 6, 1837.—5c.

JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Florida.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes: The plant's divine where'er it grows." As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of medical knowledge with the simple elements of speculation. In this course he results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of rectifying the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice. This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

Dr. Ellison & Buys, HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis' Store,) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability. Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. R. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense. Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection, of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them: at the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same month, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth day at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggin's Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsenville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co.; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above month, at Williamson T. Odds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

J. N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Feits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board conveniently to the office.

CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that sometime in March 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, and he arrived in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1836.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, and he arrived in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1836.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was attacked with pains, first in her legs, which days became general throughout, the whole severe that she was unable to turn herself. hers was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in a few days was able to walk the house, and in 4 days she was entirely free from pain, and soon to health as formerly. JAMES B.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

For the benefit of all afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis of the Liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called to medical aid, and attended him regularly for months, under whose treatment he continued worse, and in this condition he was carried to (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys' cures, was placed under his care; and in a few days was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, and is in good health as any man. Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1837.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify that my son, Marion, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. the Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 13th day after he was attacked; a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regular 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to arrive, and the use of the means employed, he was cured. He was perfectly mending within 24 hours. Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of good health.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836.

This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus have

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1836.

This may certify that my son aged 17 years, was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in his breast and head, in so much that he became emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his usual business, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely cured, and he was evidently rapidly mending, but I am now happy to testify, that by the blessings of God and the use of the means, his health and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REED

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836.

To all whom it may concern, I take this opportunity to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that health became very bad in the year 1830, which time I have labored under disease a distressing and complicated form, 1st—under the character of Protrusion uteri, and periodical obstructions. Dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my affliction the regular Doctors were employed in my case. Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended prescribed for me about three months. Dr. Phillips of this county about three years, and Dr. Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all of whom affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Columbus on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed the greater part of my time, and I took medicine from him three times at the end of which, I was substantially relieved. I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

Test. REUBEN PHILIPS, S. Phillips' wife.

Alabama, St. Clair County.

This may certify that in the summer of 1834, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with Bilious fever, in so much that three days after commencement, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it at which time Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one child, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1837.

Valentine Nix lived at my place, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited him during his illness, and know that he was cured of his bilious fever and that they were relieved by the son as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNER

GEORGIA, Pike County.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, extending to her shoulders; and about the middle of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1837.

NO. 27.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY J. F. GRANT, at the end of the subscription received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discounting in advance, are paid, unless at the option of the publisher, to be considered an order for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each subsequent week. Advertisements of 24 lines or more, \$4.00 for the first week, and 2.00 for each subsequent week. All advertisements are published without directions as to the position, and will be published until ordered to the contrary.

In Addition
Arrivals we have just received for sale, and articles:
Domesticks, Virginia Tobacco,
do, B. H. Segars,
do, Ban Soap,
do, Leaf Sugar,
do, Shot & Lead,
do, Mixture,
do, Madder,
do, Resins & Almonds,
do, Pepper, spice & ginger,
do, Sperm Candles,
do, Window Glass, &c., &c.
In and examine our Stock, as it is now complete. Our prices shall be as low as any.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.

FORWARDING
ARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

House in West Wetumpka, and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming & Co. are now prepared to receive and forward goods to Merchants and Planters in the interior, and also for the

Storage of Cotton.
respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions to satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER,
B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment.
June 29, 1837.—Gm

Planter's Hotel.
WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

HYMPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently occupied by L. J. Bradley, and fitted it up for the reception of either transient or permanent. As his will always be stored with the best of affords, and his Stables with plenty of horse, he hopes by strict attention to business, to share of public patronage.

30, 1837.—3m.
Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega will publish the above notice 3 months, and their accounts to this office for settlement.

ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HATCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Coosa County, for the accommodation of his friends, and his fare will be as good as can be had. May 17th, 1837.—3t.

Talladega Register will insert the above

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by David M. Edmonston, living on Chockolocco creek, a small Bone Mare and Colt, the mare about 11 hands high, left fore and hind feet white, and tail, and star in her forehead—appraised to fifteen dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
1837.—24—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Harris Taylor, living 22 miles from Jacksonville, on the Talladega Road, one BAY MARE, 7 years old, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, with black legs, and a large rope around—appraised to fifty dollars. June 5th, 1837.—3t.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
1837.—3t.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complexioned, large whiskers. He says he was stolen off some time since, by a man named, from Elbert Hilber, living in Pickens County, Alabama. The owner of the above named slave is requested to forward, property, pay charges him away, or he will be dealt with to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
1837.—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alley Pellard, County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come for charges and take him away.
Z. P. HIRLEY, Jailor.
5th, 1837.—tf.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Comprising the Counties of Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Blount, St. Clair, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton and Randolph.

In the Bellefonte paper of the 28th and the Jacksonville Republican of 29th ultimo, I am called upon in addresses signed "Many of my Old Friends" in the one, and "Many Republicans" in the other, again to become a candidate for Congress. In addition to the above, I have been called on in person by many of my friends in Madison county, since the health of my family has improved, the derangement of which compelled me to decline being a candidate. It is with great pleasure I can now turn my attention to the service of my country, especially under the auspices of "many of my old friends" of Jackson and "Many Republicans" of Benton, and my friends of Madison and other parts of the District. These repeated calls and manifestations of friendship, from so many quarters, bear me up at this late and trying hour.

Had I decided upon my own judgment alone, I should have considered it late in the campaign, now to be declared a candidate for Congress, from a District embracing so large an extent of territory as this does. But upon the judgment of "my old Republican friends" I rely, and feel confidence in their opinion; and shall set out with the cheering maxim of old, that "the battle is not always for the strong nor the race for the swift." My political sentiments upon the great leading principles of our government, have been published and discussed throughout the District—copies of which are in almost every man's house. These sentiments I now endorse, and believe them to be the true and genuine principles of our Government.

I profess to be, and have always been, an adherent of the Democratic Republican party, who believe in the doctrine of the Right of instruction, and a rigid construction of the Constitution, so as to keep it pure, and prevent inroads upon that sacred charter—that matchless production of the human mind, which now stands as a Beacon for all the true patriots of the old world to look upon and steer to; and whose heart is throbbing and burning for liberty. It is the bright star, that shines in the West; and let that Star once go down—that beacon light be once quenched, and liberty is gone for ever. It is that instrument, the Representative is sworn to support. It is the very palladium of our liberties, and with devotional patriotism, we should always be found in its defence. For what did our ancestors unsheathe their swords in '76? For what did they go through seven years toil and privation, and drench the green plains with their hallowed blood? It was to obtain a charter that would guarantee to them and their posterity, liberty! And fellow citizens the Constitution of the United States is that charter. That is the instrument that came forth from the convention, as the legitimate offspring of the patriotic sires of the old revolution. It was produced in a concentration of the wisdom of the world and age of patriots. It required genius and a love of country both combined to produce it; and the performance is unequalled elsewhere. It stands unrivalled—unimitated, inimitable, and alone, for the gaze and admiration of the world and for the blessings of ages yet unborn.

The Representative or agent of the people to whose special care that sacred instrument may be confided for a time, should make it his constant study, by day and by night and guard every point, that he may return the trust, unsullied, into the hands of those who have committed it to his temporary keeping. For that reason I am opposed to a charter with all my powers, as an institution dangerous to our liberties, and uncongenial with the genius of our free institutions, which aims a blow at the very heart of our constitution. I have ever given our late President my hearty co-operation in battling down that dangerous institution. Since he has succeeded in getting it subdued, I have always sustained him on that subject.

Early after the great Bank battle, we called a meeting, in June 1834, at New Market, in Madison county, and adopted resolutions sustaining the President. In the Legislature of Alabama, session 1834-35, I introduced Resolutions into the House of Representatives against its re-charter; they were adopted by both branches of the Legislature and sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, instructing them to branch and requesting the other to use their best exertions to prevent its re-charter.

During the last Congressional campaign, when I was a candidate before the people of this District for Congress, I raised my voice against its re-charter. In April of the past Spring, when I was compelled to decline being a candidate for Congress, on account of the sickness of my family above named, which I published in the Huntsville Democrat, I gave a warning voice to the people, to keep in view the dangers with which that institution was fraught, and to

be firm and continue their opposition to its re-charter, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, which was then grinding with such fury. I called upon our democratic friends of the District to be united and sustain their President in opposing its re-charter.

I now renew the same, and speak in the language of one that feels for his country and the constitution. The time is fast approaching, the crisis is drawing near, when we will have to take a stand, and let us present an undivided front, in opposition to its renewal.

If you by your acts should sanction its re-charter, you may thereby give it perpetual existence. You may not find another Jackson with patriotism and nerve enough to arrest its mad progress, and the Temple of Liberty will tremble and fall before its fatal march.

Hear the warning voice of the great Apostle of Liberty, Mr. Jefferson, on the subject of an institution so deadly hostile to our liberties. "This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing, against the principles and form of our Constitution. The nation is at this time so strong and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment; but suppose a series of untoward events to occur, sufficient to bring in doubt the competency of a Republican government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unshaken the confidence of the people in their public functionaries; an institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command even in Alabama, may in a critical moment upset the government. I deem no government safe which is under the vassalage of any self-constituted authorities, or any other authority than that of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this Bank of the United States be, in time of war? It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aid. Ought we, then, to give further growth to an institution so powerful—so hostile? That it is hostile we know, first from a knowledge of the principles of the persons composing the body of directors in every Bank principal or branch, and those of most of the Stockholders; secondly, from their opposition to the measures and principles of the government, and to the election of those friendly to them; and thirdly, from the sentiments from the newspapers they support. Now while we are strong it is the greatest duty we owe to the safety of our Constitution to bring this powerful enemy to a perfect subordination under its authority."

Fellow-Citizens, since the victorious Declaration of Independence, and since the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States, the American people have on several eventful occasions, redeemed themselves and their government from ambitious combinations and dangerous designs—in electing and sustaining Thomas Jefferson—in defeating the disorganizing and wily schemes of Aaron Burr—and the Hartford Convention—the blue lights of 1812—and vigorously and triumphantly rescuing our institutions by the mere force of the elective franchise.

I therefore earnestly call upon the democrats of this District, to stand forward and proclaim their sentiments to the whole State—to their Sister States, and to the United States. Meet this new crisis as you have met each former one of public danger, and give to the Union the unequivocal assurance that Alabama, whatever may be her temporary sufferings, will not sanction or submit to the exercise of illegitimate, arrogant, and irresponsible power.

With respect to local affairs, none can feel a greater share of anxiety, a more ardent desire, than myself, to see a preemption act passed, by which our friends, (the honest settlers on the new lands) could be secured in those homes which they have redeemed from the howling wilderness, amidst dangers and difficulties innumerable, for which too, they have already paid one price, and now ask the poor privilege of securing their possessions, by paying another price. And shall that privilege be much longer refused them? I hope—I trust not.

Nothing endears a country to its citizen more than a home within its limits, of his own—where he can place a journeying little family at rest. 'Tis then he knows the contrast between a mere wanderer and a certain and permanent resident. Its action upon the heart is magical. His heart is then filled with gratitude for this boon; and a love of country flows as the natural consequence. It was his Government that bestowed the blessing—that good government, the best on earth. He now sees how he can provide for his children. He sees how the blessings of education can be brought to his door, giving his children too, a chance for distinction under the same government. The door to preferment being thrown open equally to all aspirants, bright prospects of happiness and prosperity burst through and dissipate the clouds of darkness and gloom that before lowered around an uncertain abode. There will be a glorious contrast then in his feelings and his country will get the credit of the

whole. New ties will be produced and the citizen soldier, will be doubly enlisted to his country's service. Even now let our country be invaded or threatened and volunteers called for, and we should find those same settlers, moving amongst the first at the sound of the drum. Amidst the throbs of patriotism, leaving in their bosoms, they even forget that they have no homes, which they can call their own, but buckle on their knapsacks, shoulder their rifles and take up the line of march for the field of battle.

Should I be the Representative they may determine on, to present and press hard their claims, I will exert all my powers to get a preemption act passed, embracing such a just and noble object, and indeed, would feel a peculiar solicity in being the one chosen to conduct and plant them permanently on their chosen lands.

Let us advert to the blessings that have flowed to citizens of Alabama from the preemption system. The day that secured to its citizens a participation in the fruits of that system, dawned upon them with an everlasting blaze of prosperity. Look now at the chivalry of her citizens—at every call she answers—"ready!" You find her sons bearing with a stately step the flag of their country in the fastnesses of the Creek, and the swamps of the Seminole—wherever danger and their country calls, there they will be found. Look for the bright stars and proud stripes of our National Banner, will find them still waving over the heads of her soldiers. She has sent out many and she has yet many more in readiness, whenever her country calls for them. And why is this? They have homes of their own to defend—Have cheerful firesides, secured by preemption act, to which they can retire from the toils and privations of life, sure of finding comfort and rest; and they feel ready to peril life in their defence. Go amongst them and you will find them attached to their homes, and love of country their predominant passion.

If elected, my best efforts shall be exerted to obtain the passage of the preemption act, the most engrossing, and indeed the all-absorbing question with the settler. But I am not prepared in my feelings to make pledges about Land Offices, in different portions of my District to acquire votes; to the detriment of other portions. Those matters can afterwards be determined on, upon principles of equality and justice; and if exact justice cannot be obtained a good and faithful representative would feel it his duty to approach as near thereto as possible, taking all the circumstances connected therewith into deep and mature reflection in all the region concerned therein. Indeed every accession of convenience, wealth and prosperity, I could bring into my District, I should labour sedulously to do, and embrace the first opportunity of so doing.

In addition to the above, I should like to go still further as their Representative, and advocate a completion of the Muscle Shoals Canal. The removal of the great obstructions in the majestic Tennessee, that winds its way through several important States, combining so many features of interest in peace and in war, is an object of national importance. Remember the battle of New Orleans—soldiers without arms or munitions of war, for want of means of transportation.

The subject of mail facilities, throughout the District, if elected shall claim my early and most diligent attention, and every exertion will be used to extend the accommodations to the citizens, most especially in the new counties, which are now so destitute.

These subjects fellow-citizens, if elected shall claim my most diligent attention as well as the best interests of every part of my District, which can claim the attention of a faithful and impartial Representative.

WM. H. GLASCOCK.

July 13, 1837.

* I have been uniformly opposed to the wide spread and corrupt system of Internal Improvement sanctioned during the administration of J. Q. Adams, and gave Andrew Jackson my most vigorous support in that election, that he might arrest that principle, and I approved his veto upon the Maysville Road Bill, and shall continue to oppose all appropriations for Internal Improvements by the General Government except those of a National character.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BENTON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In reply to a request I see in the columns of the Jacksonville Republican, by one of the Voters of Benton County, over the signature of "A Bentonian," calling on all the contending candidates of Benton county, for the Legislature of Alabama, for their politics and the kind of State policy they would be disposed to advocate; being myself one of that number, I beg leave to submit the following.

I am a Democratic Republican—a Union man, and hold in reverence Washington's advice to the American people.

I am in favor of that kind of State policy which will give equal justice to all its citizens; and of such laws as will treat every crime according to

its aggravation—for capital offences, capital punishment, &c.
I am in favor of a Rail Road from Wetumpka, Alabama, to intersect the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, at some point at or near Rome, Georgia, as Rail Roads are of great utility to any Community.

A struggle for the restoration of a circulating currency seems so congenial to the spirits of the American people, that it is to be fearfully dreaded, there is a currency forced into circulation, that will in some future day cause as much distress as on the present occasion; unless great precaution is used in sending forth a currency, which should be of equal value throughout the United States; and based on the soundest of principles.

I am in favor of Banks, and banking institutions, provided they are based on sound and equitable principles; (and particularly of a National or United States Bank) with its Branches, one to each State, with a principle or mother Bank, having a capital of fifty or seventy-five millions of dollars, or what Congress in its wisdom may think most expedient, allowing each State a capital equivalent to its population or representation; stock owned entirely by the United States and its branches, allowing no individual or company, directly or indirectly to be interested or to hold stock in the mother Bank or either of its branches, and that the officers of each branch Bank be chosen by their respective Legislatures, and those of the principal Bank by Congress, and receive for their services a compensation as other United States officers, and restricted to the same banking privileges as other citizens, as I think all officers of banks should be, and placed under the control of an inspecting committee. The committee appointed as other officers of the Banks, to make fair and impartial returns of the standing, and condition of each Bank to their respective Legislatures at each annual meeting of that body, and of the conduct and performance of the officers of each respective Bank.

As banking privileges and banking facilities, are the great wheels of machinery on which our commercial world moves, they cannot be too carefully guarded, nor too strongly braced up, against frauds and deficiencies which frequently occur in such institutions, and more particularly where individual interest is concerned.

My reason for wanting such a Bank is, that it would establish a currency of equal value throughout the United States; and the farmer, the bone and sinew of our Republic, would know when he parted with his hard earnings what he was getting in return.

Having given my views on the most important points as requested by a voter, I will conclude by saying, there is any other point particularly requested, if called on I will give my views most cheerfully.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The above are my views in answer to "A Bentonian," which it was hoped would have given general satisfaction, but I find there is yet "A Democratic Republican" in the ranks who professes not to understand my views, or who wishes a more full explanation of them.

As I think it is the duty of every candidate who is asking so high and responsible an office from your hands, to answer and explain any question that may be asked him, and that in a candid and firm way, I most cheerfully comply with the request of the Democratic Republican, as I profess to be one of that rank, and hoped that it was plainly enough set forth in the above expose to A Bentonian. But the Democratic Republican, seems either to doubt my veracity or misunderstands me. He says he thought I was a thorough going Jackson man, entertaining principles of Democracy &c. In answer to that question or comment, I can say to Democratic Republican, I have voted for Andrew Jackson three times for president, whilst I lived in North Carolina, though I lost the vote upon the old patriot through the conduct of Congress. I have viewed his administration as one amongst the best since the days of Washington. I view him as a friend to the American people, and highly extol him for his patriotism in vetoing the United States Bank and the Maysville Road; many other of his deeds are worthy of the highest encomium.

I am in favor of the present administration except the convening Congress at an earlier day than common without a better cause, which has never been done before in our Republican government, except in time of war. My objection to the call session is that it is but a few months before its usual time of meeting and of course it cannot give relief to the citizens of the United States but very little sooner than it could at its usual meeting; and that it was not a general request from all the States in the Union, but merely from the citizens of New York, and them, altogether Merchants. Now I ask if all the farmers in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana had petitioned for a call session of Congress, would they have got one? I say no, they would not; the petition would have been laid on the table, yea thrown under it.

And again he asks, "Am I in favor of the call session of the Legislature of Alabama?" that is acting on things past. For the present had he come, if he had asked me how I liked the laws that were passed at the call session, I would have known what he meant. As the session is over, his acts are to be commented on, and I will give my views on some of the laws passed at the call session. In the first place, I am in favor of that part of the laws giving debtors to the Banks a term of years to pay their debts by annual instalments.

I am most rigidly opposed to the condition in which our paper currency is placed, and to tolerating the suspension of specie payments until June 1840, which has at one blow blasted the credit of Alabama paper, and laid it low in the estimation of all who have a fair and impartial view of it.

The credit of the State might easily have been kept up, at home and abroad, by saying the Banks should resume specie payment at a much earlier day than June 1840. And if they had so overreached their judgment and forfeited their charter which of course they have. Let them be bound to pay interest on all the bills that are in circulation until they are able to redeem them; by that means our Bank bills would not be twenty-four per cent under par, which no man dare dispute that they are not; and according to the Banks own official returns, leaves a surplus of paper currency of near four millions of dollars in circulation without a dollar in specie to redeem their bills. And yet we see an act authorising the striking and selling five millions of dollars in State Bonds, to be sold at 6 per cent discount for specie, which discount will be nine hundred thousand dollars for the three years allowed by our Legislature to resume specie payment in. Is not that an enormous sum

for the people of Alabama to be taxed, merely for the accommodation of a portion of the over-reachers of Alabama; and then that the faith and standing of our currency should be so impaired as to cause a mere trifle to be made of it. Are not the head rights of the citizens of Alabama made traffic of for the purpose of raising a capital to establish banking facilities on; and yet Democratic Republican says I am a thorough going Jackson and administration man; yet I must be blasted with nullification, merely for giving my views as above for a National or United States Bank.

Fellow-citizens, it is the principle of the thing which I want, and not the name. You may call a Bank what you please, so that the principles on which it is founded are pure and good. If we have Banks at all, let us have those whose currency will go on the four winds of heaven, without a discount or change with the Bankers.

As to the country line, question—thy will be done, O people.

I am fellow-citizens, your well wisher.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

July 16, 1837.

EXTRACTS FROM GEN. HAMILTON'S LETTER TO N. BIDDLE.

"The primary and efficient cause of the present embarrassments of the U. States, is to be found in a want of Uniformity of our currency, which results from there being no legal or constitutional restraint on its issue. This is a consequence of our complex form of Government. In twenty-six States, each of them assuming and exercising the sovereign attributes of authorizing the manufacture of money, to an unlimited extent, without the smallest check or control, except what they think proper to impose on themselves, no other effects could possibly have been predicted, than those which have actually occurred.

"Any remedy which falls short of gradually arresting this evil, is absolutely worthless and unavailing. Upon this point, I desire at the close of this communication to make a few suggestions, which comprehend a possible cure for this evil, which may, I think, be usefully employed.

"The laboratories of paper money, in the different States, more especially in the new States of the West, were pampered from existence, or met by a gigantic spirit of public enterprise, which sprung out of the general peace in Europe, from the national development of the vast resources of the country, as well as from the extraordinary discoveries in mechanical philosophy, by which a new and almost miraculous impulse has been given to public improvement throughout the world. The means which man possesses of increasing indefinitely his physical power by the agency of steam, has been most emphatically illustrated in the last five years, both in England and America. The Rail Roads and Canals, public and private edifices, and I may say towns, built or in the course of construction, in both countries, produced a demand for the immediate creation of a circulating medium, which should be the representative of the amount of exchangeable value thus created, which the precious metals could not possibly afford. Hence the demand for paper money, and where existing banks could not supply this demand, Joint Stock Companies were created in England without number, under the Act of George IV., and the sovereign power of the States on this side of the water, was invoked to incorporate new banks, almost to an indefinite extent. The stimulus thus given to the currency of both countries, we met by a short crop of Cotton in 1833, which, with a superabundant issue in the circulation, carried prices up at once to a maximum, which precipitated both countries into a career of speculation, little short of madness. Manufactures, goods, wares, and merchandize, cotton, lands, slaves, and every chattel, if we may so speak, real, personal and mixed, rose to a point of elevation, which, ex post facto prophets have since predicted were dizzy and insecure. Still the demand for more banks was insatiable, and not to be appeased. According to the most authentic returns, we have seen that within the last seven years, three hundred and fifty-seven new banks have been created in the United States, besides one hundred and forty-six branches, which, added to those previously in existence, made a total of six hundred and sixty-seven banks. This produced a corresponding augmentation of the banking capital of the country, of one hundred and seventy millions, and an increase in the circulation of paper money amounting to one hundred and twenty-five millions.

"Now, Sir, I consider these effects to have been altogether beyond the control of the General Government. That they sprung from the contagious influence of the spirit of speculation, or if you please the genius of the age in which we live, that they would have occurred with or without the existence of the Bank of the U. States proper, or the removal of the Deposites, or General Jackson's Treasury Circular. In one word, they resulted from the great demand for a circulating medium, and the unlimited power of the State to meet this demand, by an unlimited issue of paper money, to which, in an era like the one through which we have just passed, as salutary as may be the check of a Bank of the United States, on inordinate issues in ordinary times, it would rather have had to obey the general impulse, of which I think the course of events in your own Bank, in Philadelphia, affords the strongest exponent.

"Whilst I feel the utter absurdity, not to say wickedness, of precipitating the country suddenly into a great and alarming change

in its currency, I am not insensible of the signal evils which are on the other hand incident to a profuse issue of paper money, which combined with a spirit of extravagant speculation, have brought us precisely to our present condition.

"I shall therefore proceed with the greatest possible brevity, but with the utmost deference, to suggest what seems to me to be appropriate remedies to meet the evils of the present crisis.

"1st. I shall speak of those which are of a permanent character, which I think will approximate to a gradual, though effective cure of our currency.

"2d. Of those of a temporary character, but by which, however, the Banks might at an early day resume specie payments, and from which immediate relief might be afforded, and the present embarrassments essentially mitigated, or entirely removed.

"1st. No permanent cure can be applied to the existing distemper of our currency, except through a fixed provision of the Constitution and Laws by which the Bank Capital of the United States shall not be increased hereafter; but on the contrary, be gradually diminished by the falling in of the Charters of existing Banks until the amount of capital among the States shall reach a point to be proportioned by some ratio among them, that shall be deemed safe and proper. Perhaps a ratio that shall be compounded of population and exports, would be the safest rule of proportion.

"For this and the following purposes, it would be necessary to obtain an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

"1st. This amendment ought to contain the explicit grant to Congress of the authority to incorporate a Bank of the United States, with such limitations against the abuse of power as experience may have suggested. This provision ought to prohibit the Government of the U. States holding more than one-eighth of the Stock of the said Bank, for which it should be entitled to but one-sixteenth of its representative power in the election of Directors.

"2d. The States should likewise solemnly abjure the power of incorporating a Bank beyond the amount of Capital fixed as the ratio, and confer upon Congress the power of determining the denomination the Bills to be issued; in order that in this essential particular the currency might be uniform throughout the U. States.

"Having thus disposed of the permanent remedies for the debasement of our currency, which look for their exercise to an amendment of the Constitution, let me now say a few words of those which are within the legislative competency of Congress, and within the reach of those who direct the measures of our Banks, which can be promptly applied, and from which the power of resuming specie payments on the part of the Banks, may with very little delay be obtained.

"In the first place, I believe nothing is wanting now but a proper concert among the leading Banking institutions of the country, with a proper understanding with the Government, to enable us all at an early day, to re-commence redeeming our notes in coin.

"The object of this communication is to bring about this concert and this understanding.

"I therefore suggest to you that the Presidents of the Banks of Philadelphia have a meeting, and address a circular to the Banks of the different Commercial cities of the United States requesting the Banks of each city to appoint one of its Presidents as a deputy to meet in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in August next, for the purpose of conferring as to the means and period of resuming specie payments, that the same may be universal and simultaneous on a certain day, throughout the United States. With this view I would suggest, that at this meeting a deputation should be appointed to attend the Session of Congress, that by a proper understanding, the Banks may promptly co-operate with the measures of Government in bringing about the greatly to be desired resumption.

"I have very little doubt with this concert, if the Government will issue Treasury Notes, bearing such a moderate rate of interest as shall not retard their quick circulation for the instalments of the Surplus Revenue hereafter falling due to the several States, redeemable in six, nine, and twelve months, by the Deposite Banks and at their cost, that Specie payments may be resumed contemporaneously with the issue of these Exchange Bills. They would stand effectively in the place of Specie, moderate the demand for it, and being made payable at different points in the Union, serve the purposes of exchange. Before they were exhausted the new crop of Cotton would be in market to enable us to pay our foreign debt.

"But at the present, the Banks are acting without the slightest concert, as I can learn, without the smallest understanding with the Government. The existing state of things, for the interest and honor of our country, should not be permitted to last one hour beyond the meeting of Congress.

"The longer an irredeemable paper currency is permitted to continue, the more difficult becomes the resumption of payments in coin. Like Opium, as you have very justly remarked in your letter to me, the dose constantly requires doubling until prostration and death ensue.

"What we may do this year in redeeming our country from this stupefying lethargy, may become impossible the next until we have fixed upon one of the greatest curses that can scourge a civilized community, an irredeemable paper currency. When this evil comes to its full potency, and paper is rejected universally as a legal tender by private creditors, as well as that great public creditor, the Government, and the sheriff will take nothing but coin for his levies, then Revolution and bloodshed are not long in the rear. It is in a period like this that the great authority to which I have before referred, says: 'That a man can neither earn or buy a dinner without a speculation.'

"Anxious that this aid of Government should be afforded, I have referred, with all possible moderation to those topics of exasperation, by the tendency of which it is designed to fix upon the past and present administration, the entire responsibility of those disasters into which we have been precipitated. I could have made this letter redolent of sarcasm and vituperation against those in power. But my object was not to say harsh things, to augment existing difficulties or widen the breach already subsisting between the Government and the supporters of your institution. I deemed it better, in the spirit of conciliation, to bring the power of a man of your eminent influence to bear in accomplishing an effective remedy for the evils under which we are suffering.

"I believe the Government, with yourself and a few of the leading Banks in the commercial cities of the Union, can, in a very short period, after the meeting of Congress, apply this remedy. But if in preference to a course of united and harmonious action, forbearance, temperance and moderation, the effort should be made to obtain an unbecomingly and unqualified re-chart of the U. S. Bank; if in preference to looking singly to a cure of public calamities, those in opposition should alone seek to convict the present Administration of the exclusive guilt of bringing ruin on the country, and this effort be made for the purpose of appointing some new candidate for the Presidency, depend upon it, from this convulsion of faction we are destined to pass through a crisis, the darkness of which no man can estimate or foretell. I cannot believe that the co-operation of the Executive of the United States, will be withheld in uniting on some safe and practicable plan for relieving the country from these calamities. That he should rise above the mere trammels of party. To this he will be impelled by these impulses of his own ambition which must find its aliment in the safety, honor and happiness of his Country.

"But in the work of remedy and conciliation, your institution may be made the rallying point. Let us then leave no effort untried to accomplish this result. On it depend the Public Credit, Honor, Peace and Prosperity of our Country.

"In conclusion, I beg leave to subscribe myself, with great esteem and consideration, Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. HAMILTON.

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

The manner in which the steamboat races, which so frequently end in the dreadful destruction of human life, are conducted on the Western waters, is given in the last Peoria Register, and was written by Mr. Samuel H. Davis, who was in one of the boats.

THE BANTER.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th April, the captain of the Franklin stepped on board of the Phillips, both boats being at Louisville, and after the usual salutations, put his hand somewhat significantly to his neck. "What's the matter with your neck?" asked the captain of the Phillips. "I strained it," replied the other, "looking back for you the last run we made up." Well, said Captain McClain, "if I can get enough freight for ballast, you shall strain it looking the other way today." Thus the challenge was given and accepted. The thing took wind, and bets of \$100 to \$75 were made that the Franklin would beat the Phillips one hour. The latter got no freight and had to run under this disadvantage.

THE START.

The Franklin left port at 11 o'clock, with her usual compliment of freight and passengers, and proceeded off in gallant style. The Phillips left at 35 minutes past 11, just as her challenger was passing Six Mile Island. She had no freight, but she had a good supply of pine knots, in addition to her stock of wood, which was for the most part dry beech, and excellent. The Franklin, being a daily passenger boat between Cincinnati and Louisville, of course contracts for and obtains the best wood on the river. The Phillips had about 30 cabin and the same number of deck passengers; among the latter was a bugler, who from the hurricane deck, sent forth several striking airs, as the boat shoved off and got under way. The effect seemed enchanting. Merchants, clerks, draymen, all dropped their pursuits, and became gazers upon the scene.

OVERHAUL AT MADISON.

Though the Franklin was unobserved six miles ahead on our leaving port, yet, from the bend in the river, and the increasing smokiness of the atmosphere, she was soon lost sight of, and not seen again until we

arrived at Madison, 60 miles from Louisville. Here she had stopped ten minutes, probably to deliver the mail, and was half a mile ahead as we passed the town. Thus we had gained at least 20 minutes upon her in this distance. Till this time, very few of the passengers knew of the race. The sight of the Franklin, the swiftest boat on the Western waters; the fact that she was six miles ahead on our leaving Louisville, and that we were now within hail, produced a belief in the minds of all that we could beat her, and made us disposed to try.

PASS AT WARSAW.

The boats kept about the same distance from each other for the next 30 miles, to Warsaw, where the Franklin was compelled to touch to deliver the mail. The Phillips shot ahead, and obtained five or six lengths when the Franklin was off again, under a high head of steam. She gained upon the Phillips "mightily." Then the contagion spread through every soul on board. Go ahead, Captain—keep her in the wake—huzza for the Phillips! was in every mouth. Nothing could exceed the spirit of the firemen and deck hands. The hatches were thrown open; pine knots covered the deck, and two or three axes kept going in splitting and breaking them; the deck passengers were huddled into the bow, to give the boat more dip; the chain waggons were hauled from one side to the other, as she careened, volumes of lurid flame issued from the tops of the chimneys, while dense clouds of black smoke filled the atmosphere over us. It was plain that no less excitement prevailed on board the Franklin. Thus far she had been queen of the waters. Would she see herself eclipsed without making a mighty effort? The way that both boats went was a caution.

RISEING SUN.

The relative distance, between the two boats was but little altered for 12 or 15 miles from Warsaw. The Franklin would sometimes leave our wake by putting her head to the right or left, and attempting to get in a line with. After repeated failures she at last succeeded a few miles below Rising Sun. This is 20 miles from Warsaw. From its high banks a fine view is had of the river below. The citizens saw the boats approaching, and lined the banks as we passed them. In passing the two boats were neck and neck, and we were saluted with loud and continued cheers. No response was sent back from either boat; not a sound was heard save the sibilant breathings of her escape pipe, and the whirl of the waterwheels. The right to respond belonged only to the victor, and that distinction was yet to be won.

ALARM OF THE LADIES.

A few miles above Rising Sun, the boats, which till now had been abreast, and from ten to fifty feet apart, struck each other with a slight concussion. The ladies of whom there were twelve or fifteen on board the Phillips, became alarmed, and besought their husbands to interfere. While this consternation prevailed in the ladies' cabin and state rooms, a different scene was witnessed without; the two boats seemed to be lashed together, the officers of each shaking hands across the railings, and the firemen and crews looking defiance. As the passengers stepped out on the guards on either side, they were promptly ordered back, that the boats might be kept in trim, the Phillips especially being so light that the weight of four or five men would careen her over like a canoe. The highest excitement prevailed. The Franklin no longer regarded the delivery of the mail, and had, Mr. Kendall's penalty been ten-fold greater, it would not have weighed a feather. The river in front of the boats, from the light of the furnaces, seemed a sheet of fire while the sky continued overclouded with the dense volumes of smoke which poured forth from the chimneys. Sometimes the Franklin would shoot ahead—our very breaths were held in suspense. Then would the Phillips recover her ground, and pass her adversary an equal distance. The cheers which had been sent forth a minute before were now returned with hearty good will and a determination of triumph, mixed with many horrid imprecations, was belched forth by the crews of both vessels. In passing Petersburg, the boats stuck with a more violent concussion than before. The alarm of the ladies increased, the captain of the Phillips was besought to desist, and assured that the ladies in question, from their constitutional nervousness, could not survive the excitement. Capt. McCain yielded to their importunities, and in passing the point above the town just named bore away and left the channel to the Franklin, while a hearty cheer, followed by a gun, resounded from the latter. On board the Franklin it is said the ladies were even more alarmed. Camphor, ammonia and all the restoratives flew around in profusion until the cabin resembled a chemical laboratory.

ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATI.

The Phillips fell in the rear of the Franklin, as above related, twenty-five miles below Cincinnati. She maintained her distance to port, and came in three lengths astern, at 10 minutes past 1, having performed the run in thirteen hours and thirty-five minutes—150 miles.

Bank Dividends.

The Planters' Bank, and the Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, have respectively declared dividends recently at the rate of eight per cent per annum, for the last six months. These dividends, with

those of the Bank of the State of Georgia, of the Bank of Darien, both at the rate, exhibit a gratifying evidence of sound condition of our Banking Institutions in the height of the panic and depression.

Savannah, Ga.

A HIGHLAND ECHO.

In the course of last summer, some of our distinguished friends, who were induced to visit and unrequited retreat in the part of the Highlands, chiefly for the clear & distinct nature of the location. On reaching the spot, the trial of its powers is usually made; but his hand to the side of the guide, put his hand to the side of the guide, in the same manner as the guide put his hand to the side of the guide.

"How far are you from home?" These words, much to the surprise of their conductor, were also repeated by poor Donald, with the simplicity of a smile over the features of all present. "You may think it strange, but this is the first time that I ever heard an echo speak English."

"I have no doubt," said the guide, "but it can repeat other languages, to the test," and instantly bawled out in French, Spanish and Italian.

Donald looked more bewildered than ever. "Well, I must say, that's very odd," said he, "my own father and my own self, that echo for more than seventy years, we never knew it to use no language but Gaelic language before."

"Your echo, then, is more learned than supposed," said the gentleman, "though at a loss whether to impute the remarks to archness, or simplicity, may say that, but can you tell me said the poor fellow, with an earnestness that appeared highly unusual to those present, 'was the echo bawling out of the country, where could she get all her education?'" Laird of Linn.

A WHALE FIGHT.

From the description given us of the guinary battles which not unfrequently occur between Sperm Whales, we would not for a moment imagine that such a fight as that which we are about to describe, would be the result. The females always go in about twenty, with one very large company. A majority of the males over the ocean alone. Whenever a whale meets with a drove, it turns upon the male of the group and him battle. Our informant says he had one of these males, while engaged in fight, and succeeded in taking him. Their manner of fighting is bold and daring. They run backward from each other, then rapidly advance, head to head, their great square heads meeting with a dreadful suddenness. The scene of awful display. The two monsters, among the largest of their species, upon each other, with their jaws, widely extended sixteen feet in length, exhibiting huge rows of great teeth, the most ferocious appearing, cleaved much of the flesh from each other's head and left deep marks of their teeth in other parts. In the afternoon, he had his jaw slowed round, of his teeth stove out; while the other was broken off, so that it showed only by the flesh. It is said the battles are not uncommon; and they or always joins the droves of females resumes the cruise.

Mr. Bedford.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

In every age, even among the necessity has been felt of teachers and schoolmasters in order to bring up a nation of men. Every state must needs have such the great defect and complaint is that we have them not, surely we are not wait till they grow up themselves, neither chop them out of wood, them out of stone, and God will miraculously furnish that which we to provide. We must therefore get and money to train up and make whose fault is it, but that of the government, who allow our young men to grow up in the woods, and pains on their education? If we wickedness for men to say, "Let as they may under our government care rot what happens to them. Such rules should govern, not but dogs and swine, for they seek their own gain and ease."—Luther.

U. S. Branch Mint at Dallas.

The "Spy" announces the arrival of machinery intended for its use, but it says, will not be in readiness till later part of the summer. The amount of gold bullion extracted from the gold regions of Georgia the last year, as near as can be estimated at largely upward of a hundred thousand pounds weight of the present year, it is supposed as much as that of the last year, is said to be less employed in the

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BY J. F. GRANT.
In advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the
subscription received for less than one year.
All arrears are paid, unless at the option
of the publisher, a failure to give notice at the end of
the year, to discontinue, will be considered an
order for the next.

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For the first week of 12 lines or less, \$1.00; for the
second week, 50 cents for each continuation. Over-
sized advertisements, over 24 lines, are
charged at two squares, over 48 lines, at three
squares, and so on, without directions as to
the number of insertions, will be published until for-
bidden accordingly.
A discount will be made on advertisements
for six or twelve months.

In Addition

For arrivals we have just received for sale
the following articles:
Domestic, Virginia Tobacco,
do. B. H. Segars,
do. Bar Soap,
do. Leaf Sugar,
do. Powder, Shot & Lead,
do. Indigo & Madder,
do. Raisins & Almonds,
do. Pepper, spice & ginger,
do. Sperm Candles,
do. Window Glass, &c. &c.
We have in and examine our Stock, as it is now
complete. Our prices shall be as low as
possible.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE OF FORWARDING

YABE & HOUSE.
The Subscribers respectfully in-
form their friends and the pub-
lic, that they have taken the

House in First Street, Jacksonville,
and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming &
Co. and are now prepared to receive and forward
goods to Merchants and Planters in the in-
terior, and also for the

Storage of Cotton.
They respectfully ask a share of public patron-
age, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions
for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER,
N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton
with them, or on Merchandise on Consign-
ment. June 25, 1837.—6m

Planter's Hotel.
WEST WETUMPKA,
Alabama.

D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public, that he has
the House recently occupied by L. J. Brad-
ford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of
passengers, either transient or permanent. As his
room will always be stored with the best of
the affords, and his Stables with plenty of
order, he hopes by strict attention to business,
to share of public patronage.
June 30, 1837.—3m.

Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega
Register, will publish the above notice 3 months
forward their accounts to this office for settle-
ment.

ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HATCHETT, would
respectfully inform his friends, and the
public generally, that he has opened a
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at
Cosa County, for the accommodation of
travelers—his fare will be as good as can be
had.
Talladega Register will insert the above
notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by David M. Ed-
monston, living on Chickaloosa
creek, a small bone Mare and
Colt, the mare about 11 hands
high, black mane and tail, and star in her forehead—
appraised to fifteen dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
June 17, 1837.—n24—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Harris Taylor,
living 22 miles from Jackson-
ville, on the Talladega Road, one
BAY MARE, 7 years old, about 14
hands high, black mane and tail, with black legs
blaze in the face, and a large rope around
neck—appraised to fifty dollars. June 3th,
1837.—3t.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
June 29, 1837.—3t.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jack-
sonville, Benton County, Alabama,
on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man
named GREEN, between twenty-
five and thirty years of age, about six
feet high, very stout built, yellow complexioned,
with large whiskers. He says he was stolen
away from some time since, by a man named
Ivins, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pick-
ens County, Ala.
The owner of the above named slave is request-
ed to come forward, prove property, pay charge
and take him away, or he will be dealt with
according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
April 20, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the
county of Walker, Georgia, a Ne-
gro man about twenty-three years of
age who calls his name SANCHEZ,
and says he belongs to Alsey, Ballard
County, Alabama—about five feet
high, dark complexion, a scar over his
eye. The owner is requested to come for-
ward, pay charges and take him away.
Z. P. SHERLEY, Jailor.
January 5th, 1837.—tf.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO A WEDDING.

Did you ever go to a wedding?
What a darn'd sight of 'bussing it takes;
Then your mouth it is hot as pudding.
They put so much spice in their cakes.
Sich playing and running, I never!
The gals, all as neat as new pins!
I'd fairly wear out my old leather,
To catch 'em and buss 'em—by jings!

I wonder, by golly, what's the matter;
I can't get a sweetheart—I've tried—
But, I siggers, I never could flatter,
But the gals would all tell me I lied—
So rot 'em, I always am cheated,
By gosh! I will twig 'em, I vum!
If I can't be more than a somer treat,
I won't go a courtin', by gum!

Then I guess they will come to their reason,
If what golly says be all true;
If you'll let 'em alone with your teasing,
The gals will come flockin' to you.

From the Columbia Telescope.

The following letter is from an intelligent
officer of the Army, now in Florida. We
publish it as a full and authentic account of
the rise, progress and decline of Gen. Jes-
up's Truce with the Seminoles.

CAMP THONOTOSA.
12 miles from Tampa Bay.
June 8th, 1837.

Believing that an account of the late
events here, on indubitable authority (as the
country is flooded to my knowledge with
stories and exaggerations respecting the ar-
my in Florida,) will not be unacceptible, I
have determined to employ my earliest con-
venience since arriving at this post in giving
you a hasty sketch.

Making every allowance for the cunning
insincerity and ignorance of moral obliga-
tions which mark the Indian character; still
it was the general impression in the army
and elsewhere, that the war was terminated,
and that the Indians would emigrate, altho'
they might consult their own convenience as
to the precise period. The Governor of the
union had come in, with several very influ-
ential chiefs; they sold their property, their
cattle and ponies, mingled peacefully with
the whites and Creeks, expressed their en-
tire willingness to embark whenever the
General desired it, and gave other indica-
tions of submission.

The chiefs, who
were still out, sent runners frequently, declar-
ing their wish to come in, and that in good
time they would do so, but their people were
wild and timid, and not easily assembled,
and that their property could not be col-
lected in a day, besides the impossibility of
moving rapidly a large number of women
and children. For many reasons they were
believed, the principal of which is, that the
head chiefs were in our hand we thought
and the other would not renew the war while
these were hostages.—Gen. Jesup is the
only person who has believed the Indian
deceitful in all their professions; and his be-
lief was founded on secret information,
which is now just becoming known. It
seems that the Miccosucos, for some weeks
past, have had their war dances, gave up all
thought of ever emigrating, and resolved to
force the chiefs at Tampa into a rupture
with the whites. They sent runners to Mi-
canopy, ordering them to join them, which
he refused to do, saying that he had pledged
himself, and he would not violate his word.
At length, on the 1st instant, some of the
Miccosucos came to the Indian camp and
held a council with the friendly chiefs; the
result of which was, that they still refused
to go out, and on the next day visited the
General, and informed him of what had
passed, and said they were afraid the Mi-
cosucos would compel them to break the
peace; he desired them to remain at Tampa
that night, designing, may be, to move their
camp next day, and to afford their protec-
tion; but they deemed this dangerous, be-
ing more afraid to separate from their
people than to renew hostilities with the
whites. At this period, Maj. Graham of
my Regiment, who is Indian Agent, sug-
gested to the General two plans, either of
which might have decided the contest, which
will now continue at least six months longer.
He wished either to surround the Indian
camp with a sufficient force in ambush, and
when the Miccosucos came, to capture or
exterminate them, or which is better, to re-
move all the Indians to Tampa instantly,
and to occupy their grounds with troops,
and give the enemy battle on his appear-
ance. It was a bold, chivalric proposition,
worthy of Graham, and with it his execu-
tion would have succeeded eminently well. I
would have given five years of my life to
have commanded a company in the service,
and though it is said there were from 300 to
400 Miccosucos, I would gladly have mar-
ched against them with half their number.
Instead of listening to this wise suggestion,
the General sent two Indians to spy the
movements of the Seminoles, and if they
saw the Miccosucos forcing Juniper, &c., to
go with them, then to report to Maj. Gra-
ham (10 miles off) who would assemble his
force and give pursuit. One of the Indi-
ans had a sore foot, and they came back with-
out doing anything. It is due to them,

however, to say, that the night before, they
went on the same service and remained a
long time within ten paces of Miccanopy's
tent. They were all drinking, &c., and no
conversation of importance was heard.

To continue. The chiefs returned to their
camp. The Miccosucos, to the number of
3 or 400, surrounded it, and used some
threatening language. Miccanopy very bold-
ly stepped out and dared them to fire upon
him. It was found necessary to yield, and
Coosa-coo-che (Little Wild Cat, son to Phil-
lip, and the most talented of all the Semi-
noles, Jesup says, that he has seen) and the
fearless sub-chief, who sent the insolent an-
swer to him, when he proposed terms last
fall, each took Miccanopy by an arm and
marched him off. The rest followed. As
we learn by a pursuing party next day, they
were about four miles, and separated into a
number of parties.—Previous to moving off,
Miccanopy sent in by a negro S240, which
he had borrowed of Capt. Page, and a public
horse, and word to the General that he
had a straight tongue, but could not help
going. Several negroes run into Tampa
Abram remained there when Jesup wished
to keep the chiefs, knowing that he would be
forced off too, and he couldn't think of lo-
sing a large sum of money, which he had
deposited, besides other property. He now
declares that the Indians have 4000 fighting
men!! It is said that the main body is about
3 days' march from here, building a town
on an island, where they will remain quietly
engaged in their own pursuits, until molested
by the whites; that they wish to live in
peace, but will never yield the land of their
fathers.

Micanopy is disposed, and Sam Jones, of
Abiaca, chief of the Miccosucos, is elected
Governor of all the Seminoles.—This will
cause a division in the nation, and a civil
war may follow. Holotoche, nephew of
Miccanopy, and heir apparent (it being a
singular fact, that the crown descends in the
female line instead of the male. I am not
certain that the practice does not extend to
all the Indian tribes.—It arose from a very
reasonable doubt about the certainty of the
descent of blood in the male line,) will never
renounce his claims, and his party is strong.
Among the sure signs upon which energetic
measures might have been adopted, I will
mention only two. This same Holotoche
sent in his broken sticks, indicating that he
would come in with all his people on the 5d
Some days before the appointed time, the
General sent a runner to him, who dis-
covered that he was making no preparation to
move in. About a week before all the chief-
vent off. Cloud (Yo-ho-lo-che) bought a
fine horse. He was friendly, and assented
to emigrate on any day. What did he want
with a horse on board ship? It was remark-
able, and the General knew it. Doubtless
he had good reasons for his course. A
month ago, 160 Indians were brought up
from Buncie's ranch, or fishing place, 40
miles below Tampa. They, too, have run
off. Buncie is implicated, and an order for
his arrest is out.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. M. M. HAMMOND,
Lt. 4th Infantry.

Gov. P. M. BUTLER.

AGRICULTURE.

It is very evident that for a few years
the Agriculture of America has been rising
in the scale of human employments; its re-
wards have been greater than were ever re-
alized before. We do not mean that a given
number of farmers' produce has sold for
more dollars than it ever commanded before,
but that with a given amount of labor, the
farmer is enabled to produce a greater
amount of wealth, to command a greater
amount of the substantial comforts and con-
veniences of life.

A glance at the causes of this apprecia-
tion of agricultural industry, will convince
us that it is destined to be permanent.
There is no apprehension that our agri-
cultural will ever degenerate, and fall
back to the unskillful, inefficient labor of the
half-barbarous cultivator with his wooden
spade.

As far as the prosperity of this leading
occupation depends upon a skillful and judi-
cious cultivation of the earth, it is not only
certain not to recede, but to advance.

But the prosperity of the agriculturist is
promoted not only by improvements in the
processes of his own art, but by improve-
ments in all other arts. The products of
agriculture being articles of prime necessity,
have at all times nearly the same intrinsic
value. But their exchangeable value varies
very greatly. Before the invention of the
spinning jenny and the power loom, a bushel
of wheat might have paid for two and a
half yards of cotton cloth of a given quality;
whereas now a bushel of wheat will buy six
or seven yards of a fabric of equal or better
quality. So a great number of other manu-
factures have contributed to increase the
exchangeable value of agricultural produce.

And it is obvious that these advantages
are as permanent as the applications of me-

chanical power that have given birth to
them. The present improved processes in
the manufacture of useful fabrics will never
be abandoned; or unless still better are discov-
ered.

It is the growth of various manufactures
in our own and other countries, and the im-
proved means of transportation by which
these manufactures are brought to our doors,
that have chiefly contributed to secure a better
reward for agricultural industry.

Finally, agricultural industry was great-
ly elevated when the plough was substituted
for the spade. Its condition was still fur-
ther improved when the several kinds of la-
bor were divided, and mechanical expertness
acquired in the various arts. It advanced
still farther, (and of this last amelioration,
we have by no means reached the utmost
extent,) when labour-saving machinery was
generally introduced in the manufacturing
arts.—Detroit Journal.

Sublime.—Miss Elliott, commonly
Madam Celeste a strolling immodest
French dancer, is styled by a New Orleans
paper "Queen of beauty." Verily, queens
of beauty must be abundant in that famous
city, if a little sallow, homely French wo-
man, with very little more within her car-
ries in her heels, constitutes one. The New
Orleans people complain a good deal about
a scarcity of money; but the fact that they
give this straggler two thousand dollars for
sneaking up her heels at the theatre one eve-
ning cannot be said to go a great ways to-
wards corroborating their statement that the
money market was never tighter. It is
probable that nine out of ten of the individ-
uals who proved themselves such magnificent
patrons of the drama would have been in-
capable to pay an honest tradesman's bill on
presentation, easy as they found it to raise
large sums for what was worse than useless.

So we go! Men will go after and lavish
money on abundance on worthless actors and
actresses, but when asked to pay an honest
debt, it is really out of their power, times
are so hard!—Caneat Gaz.

Rare instance of Self-Devotion.

A gentle-
man of the name of Mackenzie happened to
be in a cabin with Prince Charles Edward
when they were suddenly surrounded by a
detachment of English troops advancing
from every point. Charles was then asleep,
and was awakened to be informed of his in-
evitable danger. "Then we must die,"
said he, like brave men, with swords in our
hands. "No, prince," said Mackenzie, re-
sources still remain. I will take your name
and face the detachments. I know who
my fate will be; but whilst I keep it employ-
ed your Royal Highness will have time to
escape." Mackenzie rushed forward, sword
in hand, against a detachment of fifty men,
and as he fell covered with wounds, he ex-
claimed, "You know not what you have done
you have killed your Prince." His head was
cut off and carried without delay, to the
Duke of Cumberland. Exulting in his
prize, the Duke set off next day for London
with the head packed up in his chaise. And
the belief that the prince was dead, not only
relaxed for a time the diligence of his pursu-
ers, but even suspended the work of havoc
and desolation against the unfortunate High-
landers. At length after wandering from
place to place in various disguises, often lod-
ging in caves and woods, destitute of the

whites. Lieut. Reynolds confirms the hor-
rid tale.—Phil. Mirror.

Your surmise in relation to the murder
of the twelve women and children proves to
be correct. On my route westward I was
necessarily obliged to pass the place where
the murderous scene was enacted. The spot
was not more than fifteen feet in diameter—
I minutely examined the place—and am
firmly of the opinion that the poor devils
were penned up and slaughtered like cattle,
and such was the opinion of the friendly In-
dians in company.

The shrieks of the poor children were dis-
tinctly heard at a house, distant I should
think, a quarter of a mile. Several were
scalped, and all who had ear-rings, had their
ears slit with knives, in order to possess
themselves of the silver. I do think this
one of the most outrageous acts civilized
men could be guilty of. Had the officer in
command deemed it proper to destroy them
before their surrender, there would perhaps,
been no inhumanity in it, but after a surren-
der, and passing a swamp all but impass-
able, as prisoners to be murdered in cold
blood, in the manner the scene indicates, is
worse than my imagination could conceive!

He was too totally defleshed.

"People talk
an everlasting sight of nonsense about wine,
women and horses. I've bought and sold
'em all. I've traded in all of them, and I
tell you, there aint one in a thousand that
knows a grain about either on 'em. You
hear folks say, 'Oh, such a man is an ugly
grained critter, he'll break his wife's heart';
just as if a woman's heart was as brittle as a
pipe stalk. The female heart, as far as my
experience goes, is just like a new India rub-
ber shoe; you may pull at it, till it stretches
out a yard long, and then let go, and it will
fly right back to its old shape. Their hearts
are made of stout leather, I tell you; there's
a plaguesy sight of wear in 'em. I never
known but one case of a broken heart, and
that was in 'tother sex, one Washington
Banks. He was a sneezer. He was tall
enough to spit down on the heads of your
grenadiers, and near about high enough to
wade across Charleston river; and as
strong as a tow haw. I guess he was some-
what longer than the moral law and cate-
chism too. He was a perfect picture of a
man; you couldn't fault him in no particular;
he was so just a made critter; folks used to
run to the whaler when he passed, and say
there goes Washington Banks, beant he
overly. I do believe there wa'n't a gal in
the Lowell factories that wa'n't in love with
him. * * * Well, when I last seed him,
he was all skin and bone, like a horse turned
out to die. He was too totally defleshed, a
mere walking skeleton; I am dreadful sorry,
says I, to see you, Banks, lookin' so pecked;
why you look like a sick Turkey hen, all
why: what on earth ails you? I am dyin',
says he, of a broken heart. What says I,
have the gals been jilting you? No, no,
says he, I beant such a fool as that neither.
Well, says I, have you made a bad specula-
tion? No, says he, shakin' his head, I hope
I have too much clear grit in me to take on
so bad for that. What under the sun is it
then? said I. Why, says he, I made a bet
the fore part of summer, with Lieutenant Oby
Knowles, that I could shoulder the best bow-
er of the Constitution frigate. I won my
bet; but the anchor was so eternal heavy it
broke my heart. Sure enough he did die
that fall, and he was the only instance I ever
heard tell of a broken heart.—[The Clock-
maker.

Washington's views of War and Agricul- ture.

We find the following sentiments in
a letter written to Arthur Young, Esq., of
Great Britain, some years after the war;
its date is Mount Vernon, Dec. 4, 1788:

The more I am acquainted with agricul-
tural affairs, the better I am pleased with
them; inasmuch that I can no where find so
great satisfaction as in those innocent and
useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings,
I am led to reflect how much more delight-
ful to an undebauched mind, is the task of
making improvements on the earth, than all
the vain-glory which can be acquired rava-
ging it, by the most uninterrupted career of
conquests. The design of this observation
is only to show how much, as a member of
human society, I feel myself obliged by your
labors to render respectable and advan-
taged; an employment which is more con-
genial to the natural disposition of mankind
than any other."

In another letter, written about the same
time, he says,

"How pitiful in the eye of reason and
religion, is that false ambition which deso-
lates the world with fire and sword for the
purpose of conquest and fame, compared to
the milder virtues of making our neighbors
and our fellow-men as happy as their frail
conditions and perishable natures will per-
mit them to be."

ONE OF THE REACTIES OF ROYALTY.

In a republican country, it is a little sur-
prising to read the accounts of prodigality
heaped upon the pensioned of the Old

July 6, 1837. JNO. D. HOKE, P.

